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HICKORY HALL: OR THE OUTCAST. A ROMANCE OF THE BLUE RIDGE,

IN FOUR PARTS.

BY MRS, EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. "I can bear scorpion's stings, tread fields of fire, In frozen gulfs of cold eternal lie, Be tossed aloft through tracks of endless void, But cannot live in shame."-Joanna Baillie.

PART III,-Continued,

"Listen!" Well, I listened eagerly, too eagerly. He paused, dropped his head upon his hands, and seemed to be diving into the past. Deep silence reigned between us, broken only by the think you a mere hypochondriac"—and so I relence reigned between us, broken only by the supernaturally loud ticking of the chamber clock, hurrying on towards midnight. There he sat wrong—so it doubtless was; but I loved Wolfgang Wallraven with more than a brother's love; I was inexperience. hands, his stringy, jet-black locks falling forward, shudder after shudder shaking his frame!

" Poor fellow! he does not know how to begin," thought I, and I waited anxiously some time, a feeling of delicacy withholding me from interrupting him, until I found, by the cessation of his shudders and the perfect immobility of his form, that he had fallen into a fit of deep abstraction, and that his thoughts were far, far from me. Then, after some hesitation, I recalled him, by a Then, after some hesitation, I recalled him, by a word spoken in a low, gentle tone, "Wallraven!"

From the time of our reentrance into College, Wallraven was everything that the most exacting

sorrow, the acutest suffering. I felt the same compassionate toleration for his ill temper, that once conquer a peace in his own bosom, he might become just what he pleased.

As for Regina, she never mentioned him in any we feel for the irritability of any dearly loved of her letters to me; but I knew too well that he sufferer. I realied gently—

It was voluntarily proffered on your part; and I tell you now, that unless by so doing I can very materially serve you, I have no wish to pry into your secrets, further than fidelity to my sister's interests under existing circumstances seems to

To what existing he asked, quickly. "To your relations, or implied relations, with

Miss Fairfield." "And what do you suppose them to be?" "From what I witnessed this evening, I pre-sume that you are engaged," I replied, gazing at tion, and, to my surprise and delight, invited me

him with anxious scrutiny. "You are wrong—we are not engaged !" "Not! Is it possible that Regina has rejected

"No; for I have not tendered her my hand." "WHAT! not! Then you intend to do so at the first opportunity."

"No! I have no intention of ever offering my self to Miss Fairfield!" "Then, by Heaven! much as I have forgiven

you upon my own account, you shall first give me satisfaction for your unpardonable conduct of this evening, and then swear never to offend Miss Fairfield by coming into her presence again." "Oh! Ferdinand, my fine fellow, don't flare

up. You do not know what you are talking

"I say I will have satisfaction!" "And so you shall; any and every satisfaction you please, and as much of it as you please! Come! I will fight, or apologize, as you will."

"Sir, you are my guest. I beseech you, with all convenient speed that you put yourself in some more practicable relation to the brother of the woman you have offended, that he may"____ "Blow my brains out with a better grace!" "Call you to a strict account for your proceedings of this evening."

"I have betrayed friendship, trust, hospitality: I merit death! Shoot me where I sit, Ferdinand. I wish you would !" "You are mad."

"I kissed her twenty times, Ferdinand, and I never intend to marry her. Come, why don't

you shoot me ?" "You are a lunatic-you are not responsible for any word or act," said I, and I was beginning to feel so. If I had been ever so angry with him, my resentment would have vanished, when with one of his sudden changes of mood he dropped his head upon my shoulder, and sobbed and wept like the melting of an avalanche, gasping between whiles, in low, earnest, fervent, interrupted

"I love and worship your beautiful and haughty sister! Love her because she is fair, worship her because she is proud! Yes, yes! I worship the ground she walks on-for it is holy ground! the pebble her foot spurns-for it is a precious stone! Words! words! breath! air! Look you! People have talked about dying for their beloved! I am doing it! I am doing it!"

Language cannot convey the heart-rending tone in which these words were spoken. He went on-"Yes, yes! I will 'account' for my 'conduct' of this evening! I had firmly repressed my feelings for six weeks. I thought the danger over, or well nigh over! I went up to her to-night, to oid her adieu, with the stern determination of never, never seeing her again. She held out her hand-looking up to me with her beautiful, bewildering, maddening eyes-eloquent with love, sorrow, reproach, inquiry—and, and, the great tide of long-suppressed emotion rushed in, filling my heart, flooding my brain, bearing down and sweeping away reason, memory, understanding! and I did and said-some maniac things! Come

"Alas! Wallraven, what shall I say? You "Alas! Wallraven, what shall I say? You entreat me not to shut up my heart to you. I do not do it. On the contrary, it is you who close yours to me. Yet do not misunderstand me; I do not complain of this, though the passion you have declared for my sister—a passion that I see but too clearly exists, and is reciprocated—makes me extremely anxious, upon account of Regina, when I reflect upon the dark mystery which you confess has blighted your own life, and dread may blight hers!"

He dropped his head upon my shoulder again.

He dropped his head upon my shoulder again, and with a huge heart sob gasped—
"I cannot! I cannot! I cannot, by the broken heart of my dead mother! by the smitten brow of

"No! no! God knows, that wantever may be their other misfortunes, the Wallravens' are physically, mentally, and morally sound!"
"Why, so I have always heard of them. They are even proverbial for those qualities. Now, in the name of Heaven, give me your hand, my dear Wolfgang! Win Regina if you can! I feel sure that your distress whatever it may be is morable. that your distress, whatever it may be, is morbid.
Nonsense! Love and friendship will cure you.
What! Young, healthy, handsome, moral, intelligent, accomplished, wealthy, and of high rank, loving and beloved, with no one to cross your

his knees, his face buried in the palms of his by nature trusting to a fault; I was inexperienced, and I have expiated the error by suffering in

Wallraven in a low, gentle tone, "Wallraven in a low, gentle tone, "Wallraven was everything that the most exacting and fastidious friend could desire him to be calm, self-possessed dignified, gracious—though with the bewildered look of one awakened from a deep sleep, with a dream still overshadowing his spirits.

"Wallraven!" said I again, in a still kinder tone, "you were about to give me"—

"Ha! ha! Oh, thou son of Eve! Never tell me of woman's curiosity! We have not a bit, have we?" laughed he, in the most sarcastic and exasperating manner. You will wonder, perhaps, at the strange patience I had with that bitter and sardonic youth; but, in truth, I was more pained than angry at his ironic and insulting tone, for under all was betrayed the profoundest sorrow, the acutest suffering. I felt the same

sufferer. I replied, gently—
"I did not solicit your confidence, Wolfgang." was not forgotten, by the tone of sadness that produced all her expressed thoughts and feelings.

PART IV. THE INSIDE OF THE OLD HALL. " A lonesome lodge, That stands so low in lonely glen, The grim, tall windowes, dim and darke, Are hung with Ivy brier and Yewe; No halesome breeze here ever blewe.

No child, no matron, may you spye, No cheerful host."-Percy's Reliques. The winter vacation approached, and I once more pressed Wallraven to return home with me accompany him to his own home in Virginia accepted his proffered hospitality with mucl are, and, writing to Regina not to expect me there during the holydays, I prepared to accom

pany Wolfgang to Hickory Hall.
I cannot tell you with what interest, with what highly excited curiosity. I set out upon this jour ney to the interior of Virginia. I do not know what I expected to find; I only know that an old, very old and unknown country house always pos-sessed a mystic charm for me; and here was one that, with its own peculiar mystery, took hold of both affection and imagination.

We journeyed by stage until we reached Wash ngton city.

There, at the Indian Queen Hotel, we met Mr. Wallraven's handsome travelling carriage, with the splendid black horses, the well-dressed coach-

Early upon the morning succeeding-our arrival at Washington city, we set out for the Valley of Virginia. You know how wild and beautiful, how savage and sublime, the scenery becomes, as you approach the Blue Ridge. We travelled by easy stages, and were two days in reaching the grand ass of the Bear's Walk.

It was nearly pitch dark. Floating masses of black, heavy, and lowering clouds obscured every ray, even of starlight. It was intensely, bitingly cold. Down from our right opened, as it seemed to the very centre of the earth, a vast profour abyss of blackness, cloud, and shadow, from the depths of which gleamed fitfully a lurid stream of red light, flitting hither and thither as we noved, like a jack-o'-lantern, amid the blackness

of that ocean of shadows.

"That is our destination, that is my home Hickory Hall"-said Wallraven, pointing to the elfish light. "That! How in the name of Providence are we to get down there?" inquired I, in real anxi

ety.

"The road is certainly very dangerous on such a night as this, and I am about to order the lamps lighted." This command he accordingly gave, and the carriage was stopped, and the lamps were

lighted.
We started again, and, soon turning sharply to we started again, and, soon turning snarply to the right, began to descend into the vale; but before we had proceeded many yards, the coach-man drew up the horses, and, turning round, said that the lamps only made the matter worse; that the lights and shadows on the downward and precipitous road were deceptive and dangerous; and finally gave it as his opinion, that we had better alight and walk down, which we accordingly did, or, rather, we climbed down—while the coachman led his horses slowly and carefully behind us. An hour's hard toil brought us to the foot of the mountain, where we resumed our seats

in the carriage, and were driven swiftly towards the lurid light that marked the site of Hickory Hall. The carriage passed through an arched and broken gateway, the light fitfally falling upon the fragments of the old and glistening red sandstone that had once formed the pillars of the gate. We stopped immediately before the broad old-fashioned hall door, to which a flight of broad oak stairs and a portico led.

An old white-headed negro, with a candle in his hand, came out and met us at the door, and saluting Wallraven as "Master Wolfgang," showed us into—
One of those old time wainscoted halls so com-

One of those old time wainscoted halls so common to the old mansion-houses throughout the old neighborhoods of Virginia. The dark and polished oak floor was uncarpeted, and the vast room was lighted up, as with a conflagration, by an immense fire of large and blazing hickory logs that roared and crackled in the huge chimney. Grim portraits frowned from the dark, oak panelled walls, and the battle of Yorktown raged furiously above the chimney piece. Four or five richly carred high backed.

"Sir!"
"What chamber have you got ready for Mr. Fairfield?"
"Mrs. Wallraven's room, sir." "The devil!"

"Yes, sir. You wrote us that the young gentleman was delicate, and that his room must be comfortable. Now, sir, Mrs. Wallraven's room is the only one as doesn't leak when it rains, and it is coming on to rain, sir."
"Very well. Is there a fire kindled there?"

"Yes, sir."
"Are Mr. Fairfield's trunks carried up?"

"Where is my father?"
"In his library, sir."
"Let him know that we have arrived. He expected us to-night." "Yes, sir."
"Go, then."

"Sir"

The old servant left the room, and soon after the door opened, and-A tall and venerable old gentleman, clothed in deep mourning, and with a head of hair as white as the driven snow, appeared. Wolfgang sprang, bounded to meet him. The old man opened his arms, and silently and sadly folded his son to his bosom. Then he came to me, and with a singular blending of sweetness, sadness, and dignity, welcomed me to his house. He had scarcely done

ed; and I have expiated the error by suffering in every vein of my heart and brain!

The next morning we sat out on our return to the North, Wolfgang insisting upon our going, as previously arranged I had stopped at Regina's door, to see if possibly she was up, but all was dark and silent in her room. We left without seeing her again.

We reached the University agent time offer the seeing her again.

We reached the University some time after the commencement of the term, and had to apply ourwas too tall and too dark for my ideal of femi selves with double vigor and perseverance to our studies, in order to make up for lost time.

nine beauty, but then her form was so finely rounded, her face so darkly, graciously, richly beautiful—a Cleopatra she was, such as we pic-ture the dark Egyptian Queen for whom a world

Yes, the supper was perfect—not so the company. Wolfgang was sombre; the old gentleman's manner grave and courteous; Miss Wallraven's dignified and gracious; all very admirable, but not at all enlivening.

I felt an enthusiastic admiration of Miss Wallraven; but it was precisely the sort of admiration one would feel at suddenly beholding some mar-vellous masterpiece of nature or of art—some

Meet in her aspect and her eyes. After supper, we returned to the old wainscol ed hall; more logs were thrown on the blazing fire, and we gathered around it. The evening passed pleasantly, with conversation, music, &c At eleven o'clock we separated for the night, and Wolfgang himself attended me to my room. It was in the second story. In keeping with all the house, it was an old-fashioned apartment, the two principal features being a large tent bedstead ung with dark-green damask, and a wide fire-place, in which burned and glowed that inevita-

ble country blessing, a good wood fire. "I will retort your question. 'How do you like my sister,' Fairfield?" "Yes! that was friendly-was it not? You never mentioned your sister to me before: never

prepared a poor fellow for the danger that lay before him-a/regular ambuscade!" I repented this flippant speech in a moment when I saw how seriously Wolfgang took it. "I am no egotist; I never was. I do not talk of myself and my family; I never did," he replied. of myself and my family; I never did, "ac replied."
"Pool! You mean to accuse me of egotism, because I have talked so much about my sister.
Well! It is true I thought Regina the very chef & www.e of nature until I saw Miss Wallraven! She has astonished me! She has taken away my breath with admiration! with wonder! Can beauty like that exist anywhere else than in the ideal world

world? be sensible to sight and touch?" Wallraven looked really offended. how did you like her as a pretty good girl, alto-

with her unparalleled, her wonderful beauty!
"I marvel if you are crazy, or sarcastic!"

"Heaven mend your taste! Why, she is too "So was that wondrous Queen of Egypt, for

dreamed of!"

hunt to-morrow, will set you right! Get to sleep He left me, evidently sincere in his natural brotherly blindness to his sister's superb style of with one of these birds, whom for several years I was in fact dreadfully wearied out, and, as

question, even if a female face, beautiful as an houri, had not gazed mournfully at me from the wall opposite the blazing fire. It was Constantia's dark face, with less of dignity and more of love, more of sorrow, more of religion, in its expression. "The eyes were shadowy, full of thought and prayer." It was a Madonna countenance, and

my eyes, they would fly open again, and fix upon the pictured sufferer. Nay, even when my eyes were closed, the lovely face was still present to my mind, and it seemed to me to be heartless to go to sleep with such an image of beauty, love, and sorrow, before me. I was too imaginative. Well! the time, place, and circumstances, made

"Yes, sir."

"Very well. Fairfield, will you go now to your room to change your dress, or will you remain here until after supper?"

"I will remain here, Wallraven; but I am sadly afraid, my dear fellow, that I have turned from one, some lady, out of her room—that would be dreadful!"

"Some lady! Humph! romancing again. What lady do 'you fancy you have turned out of her room?"

"Mrs. Wallraven."

"Yes, sir."

At last I fell asleep indeed; but through my dreams still slowly moved the image on the wall—beautiful, good, loving, suffering, as I felt her to have been; and with her moved another being—a perfect spectre, that might have been the consort of Death on the Pale Horse—an old, decrepid, livid hag, with malign countenance and gibbering laugh, whose look chilled and whose touch froze my blood with horror. Suddenly a noise, a fall, a smothered cry, awokeme, and, starting up in my bed, I saw in the red feel? "I cannot! I cannot, by the broken heart of my dead mother! by the smitten brow of my gray-haired father! I cannot reveal to you this blasting mystery! I have tried hard this evening to tell you, and the words 'stick in my throat!' But this I will promise you—never to see Miss Fairfield again! Ah! you cannot guess the suffering I bring myself, the suffering I withhold from you, on making this promise!"

"I do not demand such a promise; yet—but Wolfgang, such a demand will depend upon your reception of a question I am about to ask you, which you may answer or not, as you see fit. This dark secret—is it connected with guilt or with disease?"

"No! no! no! Ged knows, that whatever may be their other misfortunes, the Wallravers when heart flow, that you cany, and morally sound!"

"Why, so I have always heard of them. They

"Sir."

"Are Mr. Fairfield; will you go now to you go now to you for or will you remain here, Wallraven; but I am sadly afraid, my dear fellow, that I have turned some one, some lady, out of her room—that would be dreadful!"

"Some lady! Humph! romancing again. What lady do 'you fancy you have turned out of her room?"

"Are Mr. Wallraven; but I am sadly voing, suffering, as I felt her to have been; and with her moved another being—a perfect spectre, that might have been the consort of Death on the Pale Horse—an old, decrepid, livid hag, with malign countenance and gibbering laugh, whose look chilled and whose touch froze my blood with horror. Suddenly a noise, a fall, a smothered cry, awoke me, and, starting up in my blood with horror. Suddenly a noise, a fall, a smothered cry, awoke me, and, starting up in my blood with horror. Suddenly a poise, a fall, a smothered cry, awoke me, and yield the mall—beautiful, good, loving, suffering, as I felt her to have been; and with her moved another being—a perfect spectre, that might have been the consort of Death on the Pale Horse—an old, decrepid, livid hag, with malign countered and whose touch froze my blood with horror. Suddenly a some here, wall-wall

For the National Era. TO MRS. LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

BY J. C. H. While many turn with supercilious air, And sbun transgressors with the greatest care, With holy horror and with "holy grin," (Hating the sinner as they do the sin,) Shut their pure eyes upon the world without, Thinking contamination would, no doubt, Fasten upon their garments, and might stain Their reputation and a growing nam For plety and virtue, or what naught, Should they in sinners' company be caught, (E'en though attempting to reform the man, By pointing out Redemption's wondrous plan, Despising all who feel not as they feel, Wrapped in the mantle, BIGOTRY and PRIDE, Like Priest and Levite, pass the other side, Thy voice is heard in gentle accents clear,

Persuading sinners to reform, until The sweet persuasion breaks the stubborn will. A word of kindness spoken, when the heart Throbs 'neath the burden of some hidden grief-

And falls like music on the listening ear,

A look, a smile of sympathy, when start May this be oft thy pleasure to impart, And thus enhance the joys of life, how brief! Hamilton, Ohio, February, 1850.

From the Louisville Journal. OUR FOREST BIRDS.

But listen to one who has heard the strains both of the mocking bird and the nightingale—to Audubon himself: "The musical powers of this bird." says he, " have often been taken notice of by European naturalists, and persons who find pleasure in listening to the songs of different birds whilst in confinement or at large. Some of these persons have described the notes of the nightingale as occasionally fully equal to those of our bird. I have frequently heard both species, in confinement and in the wild state, and, without prejudice, have no hesitation in pronouncing the notes of the European Philomel equal to those of a sombrette of taste, which, could she study un-der a Mozart, might perhaps in time become very interesting in her way. But to compare her es-says to the finished talent of the mocking bird is,

winged Dryad or the woods." But she must not engage in a contest with the monarch of songsters—with the Shakspeare of the grove. If she does so, she will certainly meet with a defeat in this "music's duel." She may aspire to the honors of lyric poetry—she may be the Collins, the Gray, or the Hemans, of the woods—but she must not claim to be not claim to be

"Sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child." That title among the feathered songsters belongs eculiarly to the minstrel of the American fore peculiarly to the minstrel of the American forest.

The name applied to our songster does not give a proper representation of his character. Though he takes the notes of others, he utters them with a grace of his own. Like Shakspeare, he "ines others like a conqueror." He is no mere imitator. He is one

"Whom Nature's selfe has made To mock herselfe, and Truth to imitate." Neither is the bard of the forest always dramatic

Like Shakspeare, he is subjective as well as objective. He has his own notes—his sonnets—as well s his dramas. Superficial critics, too, have brought against him the same accusation that men of the Hume school have brought against Shakspeare—that he mingles together the serious and the ludicrous. But in this both Shakspeares follow nature. In nature, the mournful and the mirthful are found side by side, like light and shadow in a picture. No painting can be all light or all shadow. Our one time, wit and humor flash from him like lightnings from a summer evening cloud, or rather, the flashes come in such rapid succession that they form a continued gleam, an aurora borealis of humor. Soon he changes to a plaintive strain, and a beautiful melancholy spreads itself over all things. He brings up before you the memory of joys departed, the spirits of the beautiful and be-loved, whose forms are with you no more. As ou listen to him, even the laugh and the song of ther days are echoed by memory in pensive tones, and the brightest scenes of past enjoyment are enveloped in a sombre, though soft and pleas atmosphere. You seem to listen to a pitying angel singing a lamentation over man's perishing

But let us leave the "bard sublime," and turn to

"The humble poets, Whose songs gush from the heart, As showers from the clouds of summer,

Or tears from the eyelids start." Let us first turn to other songsters of the same Let us first turn to other songsters of the same family—of the genus turdus. Here we have the thrushes, the cat-bird, the robin, &c. Some of these, like the mocking bird, are dramatic. They are the Beaumonts and Fletchers and Ben Johnsons, but not the Shakspeares of the forest. We think even the poetical Wilson has not done justice to the cat-bird. He who rises in the early trilicht of supmer will hear from the naichbur will hear from the naichbur. twilight of summer will hear from the neighbor-ing tree notes which send gladness to the heart, and some which even remind him faintly of the we have delighted to call friend. He leaves us at the approach of winter; but we know of happier moments in the following spring than when we awake on a beautiful morning, and hear his first greeting. His cat-cry, it must be con-fessed, is not the most beautiful sound in the world; but the facetious fellow only does the thing for sport, just as well-educated men some-times make use of cant terms and popular phrases. His eye has a mischievous twinkle while he is at

dreamy, mysterious, but intense desire to wipe away the tears from that pictured face. It was a good while before I could get to sleep. That few, for there are few such notes to be found in beautiful countenance, silently convulsed in the stores of harmony. Those few notes speak of fire-light, fascinated me. If I determinately closed

then our little warbler opens his throat, and nature herself sings in his voice. His notes are dread his power, admire his disinterested kindness and irresistible eloquence.

CRAYON.

A VERITABLE RPAMA

ous, whose symptoms are marked and not easily mistaken. I chose it, therefore, as the subject of ness and irresistible eloquence.

A VERITABLE RPAMA

His notes affect us like the poetry of Spenser' and, though his song is so short, he is our Spenser of the grove. And the flowers of everlasting blow.' But we have no room to speak of our feathered Wordsworth, the Baltimore oriole; or of our Hemans, the dove; or of our Aristophanes, the bobolinkum; or of our other feathered poetical friends without number.

"Where the emerant fields are of dazzling glow,

" And now, wouldst thon, O, man, delight the ear With earth's delicious sounds, or charm the eye
With beautiful creations? Then pass forth,
And find them midst those many colored birds That fill the glowing woods. The richest hues Lie in their splendid plumage, and their tones Are sweeter than the music of the lute, So thrillingly from Beauty's ruby lip.

From the New Englander. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is the Patrick Henry of New England. If he has less natural elequence, less thrilling pathos, than the orator of the Revolution, he has more polish and as much power of origination. He is a ripe scholar, a lawyer of no ordinary caliber, a magazine writer of considera-ble note, and a reformer of the most radical school. ble note, and a reformer of the most radical school. He is the pet speaker of the East. He has great power of perception, sincere sympathy for the oppressed, and wonderful command over the stores of varied knowledge treasured upin his retentive memory. He has the gifts that universities cannot bestow, the current coin that cannot be counterfeited, and will be widely circulated—the prophet's vision, the poet's fancy, the light of genius. He is at home on the mountain top, and when he soars skyward he is not lost among the clouds. He has all the sagacity of the man of business united with the enthusiasm of the clouds. We have another son, a brother expressed the wish to have another son, a brother topian. He seems to be equally related to Maia the God-approximating in the nature of man, whatever may be the color of the envelope that

whatever may be the color of the envelope that contains these attributes.

Mr. Phillips's speeches have in them the breath of life—hence they live long to swell the bosom and make the heart throb. He does not go to the lamp of the old schools to light his torch, but dips it into the sun, which accounts for its gorgeous effulgence. He is something of a metaphysician, but is too much absorbed in the work of revolutionizing public sentiment to devote his attention to subtle research and profound analysis. He to subtle research and profound analysis. He makes but little preparation, and always speaks extemporaneously; consequently, some of his addresses are like a beautiful damsel in dishabille. His quotations then are ringlets rolled up in papers, and the main part of the lecture like a loose gown, which now and then reveals a neck of pearl and a voluptuous bust of snowy whiteness and beautiful proportions. He is often brilliant, never tedious. Sometimes his scholarship is seen conspicuously, but it is never pompously dis-played. When the father of the Fugitive Slave Law committed political suicide in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Phillips took him for a subject, and dissected him in the presence of a college of reformers. While in the process, he discovered that the blood which ought to have circulated through the heart had ascended to the brain. Upon a more minute examination, it was ascertained that the bunch of muscles, commonly called the heart, was completely dried up, and quite black, to say nothing of its hollowness. It is a rich treat to hear Wendell Phillips speak

to a large and appreciative audience. Let the reader fancy he is at a mass meeting in some forone would feel at suddenly dealers or of art—some vellous masterpiece of nature or of art—some richly, gorgeously beautiful creation, whose very existence seemed a wonder. "Queen of Egypt," "Cleopatra," "Night," "Starlight," all things darkly splendid, grandly beautiful, seemed parallels for her. Gazing on her, I caught myself repeating these lines of Byron, and thinking how winged Dryad of the woods." But she must not engage in a contest with the monarch of songtime they nortrayed her:

We would not for a moment nurve and of the mislence on the neighboring trees, as a more of the proceeding; a song plant of the words. The chairman announces the name of a favorite speaker. A genteel man steps gracefully upon the platence of the monarch of songtime they nortrayed her:

A genteel man steps gracefully upon the platence of the grove. If she sters—with the Shakspeare of the grove. If she shakspeare of the grove is the sheat the neighboring trees, as a single sheat the shakes the welkin ring with melodi

He reasons, and his logic is on fire: he de scribes, and the subject is daguerrectyped on the retina of memory; he quotes from some classic author, and the excerpt is like an apple of gold in a picture of silver; he tells a story, and the im-pression it gives is indelible; he makes an appeal, and tears flow freely; he declaims, and the people are intensely excited; he soars, and his lips are touched with a live coal from the altar of inspiration. When he stops, the hearer has a pain in his side, and work for his pocket handkerchief. his side, and work for his pocket handkerchief. Mr. Phillips believes in a "higher law," so he appeals to the sense of the everlasting in man. "He plays the Titanic game of rocks, and not a game of tennis-balls," and yet he floods the heart with singular and thrilling pleasure. He is the primed mauth-piece of an eloquent discharge who presents, applies the linstock and fires off, and the conservatives who stand with their fingers in their ears are startled by the re-port. Is there a mob? His words are like oil the troubled billows of the chafed sea; he re

bukes the winds of strife and the waves of faction, and there is a great calm. The serene face of his bosom friend, the leader of the league, is radiant with smiles; the severe front of a turncoat or tyrant present begins to relax; the doughface is ashamed of himself, and determines that hereafter he will be "a doer, and not dough;" the stiff-limbed finds a hinge in his joints, and his supple knees bow in homage to the speaker.

But I must find some fault, or I shall be deemed flatterer. Let me see—what shall I say on, he is an impracticable radical; he goes for the dissolution of the Union, the dismemberment of the church, the destruction of the political par-

ties." In this he is partly right and partly wrong. "The Christian should do for Christ's sake what the worlding does for the sake of humanity," then there will be no necessity for such a reproof. The body politic should sever the leprous limb of slavery, and then America wou not limp so as to become a laughing-stock and a by-word to the nations of the earth. The politi-cal parties at the North are leavened with antislavery doctrines, and it is hoped they will soon rise to the level of that benevolence which will render such rebukes inappropriate. I declare it is difficult for me to find any fault in him. Reader, you may be Herod, but I cannot be Pilate, and consent to his crucifixion. I must confess that I love the man, although I cannot endorse all his creed. It is a pity that he limits his usefulness by his fierce warfare against men and measures that are too long or too short for his iron bedstead.

Mr. Phillips is a man of fortune, and one of

the distinguished few who contribute to support the enterprise in which he feels an interest as much as he expends in sustaining himself and family. Physically, he is a noble specimen of a man. His head is sparingly covered with reddish

"The golden treasure nature showers down On those foredoomed to wear fame's golden crown."

A phrenologist would pronounce his head worth more than the South would be willing or sublimity, hence he soars. He has large ideality and sublimity, hence he soars. He has large compar-ison and casuality, so he reasons by analogy. He has large hope and benevolence, and the genial times make use of cant terms and popular phrases. His eye has a mischievous twinkle while he is at it, and he laughs in his sleeve at the simpleton who thinks him in earnest. He is our feathered Charles Lamb.

Our limits will not permit us to do more than allude to the brown thrush, the wood thrush, and water thrush. The song of the brown thrush is generally preferred to that of the robin; but the robin is our Chaucer. There is such a simple gladness in his morning notes—he pours forth his song with such zealous and hearty good-will, that we cannot refuse him this title. He resembles Chaucer, too, in the fact that his strains form a prelude to the general burst of harmony in spring. prelude to the general burst of harmony in spring.
He is the "morning star" of bird poetry, as Chauis as brilliant as Choate, without his bedlamitish when and where you please, and bare my boson to your knife or ball, but never raise my hand against you, my brother, my heart's dear brother. In the name of Heaven, then, why don't you speak to me?"

Because I have nothing to say. I am mystified and miserable?

"Because I have nothing to say. I am mystified and miserable?"

"Because I have nothing to say. I am mystified and miserable?"

"Yet, oh! do not shut up your heart to me! your long fature life by harshness to me now—for look you! my life will be short—my death violent! I know it! Speak to me?"

"All and the battle of Yorktown raged furious with my imagination full of that celestial countering to stay with my imagination full of that celestial countering to the general styling and in the start! It seemed to the general morse of nameny in spring, which his accommand more in the list the morning star?" of bird poetry, as Chan in strillar as Choate, without his bellamitish in some and my soul full of prayer.

Suddenly I awoke with a start! It seemed to the general morse of marmous tibe of the deamtish is into care in of English.

But we hear the numerous tribe of warblers—be general countering as position; learned as Winthrop, without his bedlamitish is into your feeling, human seartificing, compromising discountering is feel as should have felt ashamed had I not accribed it to the symmetry and cheerful but the general morse of the general morse of the morning star?" of bird poetry, as Chan it is of English.

But we hear the numerous tibe of warblers—But we hear the numerous tribe of warblers—but to the general morse of a morning star? "of bird poetry, as Chan it least the numerous tobe heart. Here is the "morning star?" of such the start of the general morse of the lamitation of the start. It seemed to the general morse of the poetry, as Chan in the symmetry in pring, when the east of the speak to make a strill be start. It seemed to the general morse of the poetry, as Chan in the symmetry in pring, when the estay did it is the sint in our feet in the start

A VERITABLE DRAMA.

N. P. Willis, one of the editors of the Home Journal, says—" We chanced, while at Constantinople, to be well acquainted with the lady whose career has terminated in the tragedy described below. We will give a translation of the incidents before recording what we knew of her. They are copied, in the Courrier des Etats Unis of this city, from the Semophore, a journal of Marseilles, which usually gives the news of the Orient on its first arrival at that port. The event, that paper states, Irad made a powerful sensation at Constantinople."

[TRANSLATION]

A young Greek girl, of extraordinay beauty, was married some years since to an English physician, Dr. Millingen, who had taken up his residence in the Capital of the East. After the birth of seven children, the husband, having discovered an intimacy between his wife and Feth-Pacha, the nephew of the Sultan, procured a divorce. Soon after, the divorced beauty made a conquest of Mehemet-Pacha, pacha of Belgrade, who married her on condition of her embracing the Mahomedan religion.

homedan religion.

Although very much in love, Mehemet did not seem, after a while, to be completely happy. One day, at last, he reproached his wife that she had borne him no child. Discovering thus the cause of his sadness, she determined to retain her empire over him by a described. or his sadness, she determined to retain her empire over him by a deception. A few weeks after, she pretended to a prospect of maternity, and, in process of time, presented him with a noble boy—bought or stolen for her by a faithful slave who was devoted to her interests. The village, which was the birth-place, gave splendid fetes in honor of the event; the child was named Belarded Beau and the delibration of the state of the stat

the eloquent, and Jupiter the thunderer. He admires the eternal, the infinite, the heaven-like, the God-approximating in the nature of man, whatever may be the color of the envelope that

A few days after his birth, Usnud Bey fell dangerously ill, and, by order of the physician, he was sent with his nurse to Pera, a rural village more, and to have recourse entirely to the homore, and to have recourse entirely to the homore. on the Bosphorus, where foreigners reside, and where the air is healthier than in the city. The infant soon returned in perfect health, in charge of the same faithful nurse who had alone assisted at the two births; but there was one person in the household who refused to recognise the healthy child as the same one that was sent away. This was an old eunuch, who had brought up the Pacha from boyhood, and who was the confidential master of his dependants. In the presence of tial master of his dependants In the presence of the other servants, he said to his mistress:

The mother said not a word, but, giving the eunuch a look of fierce hatred, she seized her child and left the apartment.

But suspicion had taken possession of the mind of the old slave, who had discovered the history of his migrages on way well aways of the illerit. of his mistress, and was well aware of the illegiti macy of Belgrade Bey. The excessive affection of Mehemet for that child had alone prevented him, hitherto, from disclosing the secret. This apparent repetition of the deceit, however, made him resolve to clear his breast. He betook himself to Pera, collected, with care and sagacity. circumstance after circumstance, and established indisputable evidence that the veritable Usnud Bey died of his disorder, and that another child, bught of poor parents, was substituted in his place. Returning to his mistress, he took the changeling in his arms, and boldly addressed her:
"Madam, send back this child, I beg of you, to Mossud, the fisherman! I know all!"

The pretended mother, at this, became lividly pale, and left him with the single exclamation,

Just before the hour of mid-day prayer, the mistress inquired for the eunuch. As steward of the household and his master's favorite, he had sumptuous apartments of his own and a bath to himself. She was answered that he was, that moment, in the bath. Her resolution was at once taken. The old man was attended by two servants, while performing his daily ablutions, and these she found in the ante-room, and ordered imperiously away. She was alone with him. "You wished to know everything?" she at

Yes, and I know everything!" he replied.

"To whom have you spoken of it?"
"To no one yet—but I shall write to my ma "For how much will you keep the secret?"
"I will not keep it—I will write immediately "Here, then, is a seal for your letter!"
And, with these words, she threw a cord sud denly around the neck of the old man, as he lay in his bath, and sprang back to strangle him. Weak and terrified, he could offer but feeble resistance, and soon lost consciousness. One of the dismissed slaves had stealthily returned, and

found her struggling at the cord, and exclaiming, with the rage of a fury:
"You would know all! know more, then! Write now to your master!

At these vociferations, and the chokings of the victim, the slave fled, spreading the alarm with cries of terror. Some of the servants rushed into the street with the dreadful news, and others hurried to the bath-room, where the old eunuch, dragged from his bath, had fallen senseless on the narble floor.

Deliberately unloosing the cord, the mistres

almly and silently walked through the terrifie crowd, and gained her own apartments.

The eunuch had been a kind old man to the other servants, and the distress, at the frightful scene before them, was unbounded. Every possi-ble effort was made to restore him, but in vain. He rallied for a few moments, summoned strength enough to reveal the circumstances given above and died with the words on his lips.

All the vast city of Constantinople was arouse with electric rapidity by the news. Crowds rus ed to the palace, and, spite of the high rank of the guilty woman, the Cadi ordered her to prison A courier was despatched to London with the in-telligence, and she will remain imprisoned, and the affair investigated farther, till his return. The criminal, to all questions addressed to her, proudly asserts her right to the life of the slave, and makes no other attempt at palliation.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN HOMEOPATH IN LONDON.

Recent Development in France-Dr. Tessier's Studie and Change of Views. LONDON, Sentember 11, 1850

Of course the object of my visit to this country has occupied much of my attention, even during my first week in the world's capital. I have made he acquaintance of several of the most eminent Tomeopathists in London, Drs. Dudgeon, Laurie, Quin, Curie, and others; have visited their hospitals and dispensaries. They are very attractive men—learned, and very cordial. I find them instructive and agreeable in a high degree. They are much interested, and of course I have become so, in a recent development of homeopathy in France. It has recently appeared that Dr. Tessier, a physician of the Hotel Dieu, a great hospital in Paris, the very name of which is identified with those of the greatest physicians of the world, and to be of the greatest physicians of the world, and to be physician in which is evidence at once of high ability—I say it has appeared that Dr. Tessier has been for several years past silently testing the claims of homeopathy in his hospital practice, and has now come out decidedly in its favor, having renounced all other practice in his wards for the space of two years. He has published his experience of the homeopathic treatment of pneumonia and cholera. From the excellent preface of his work which lies before me I cannot forbear trans

ating a few paragraphs:
"Of the many who have blamed the introduc

Speaking of the experiments, he says:
"Pneumonia is a disease frequent, acute, seri

WHOLE NO. 204.

my first experiment with the method of Hahne-mann. After I had carefully studied the writings of Hahnemann and his disciples, I read some books containing descriptions of cases treated by his method. After having thus learned the spirit of the formula—similia similibus curantur—it remained to satisfy myself as to the action of reme dies in infinitessimal doses. To this question I devoted six months of clinical experiment, choosing such cases, both acute and chronic, as I felt assured I should not injure. At the end of a few days the evidence that the medicines did act was complete; nevertheless, I persevered for six months. It then remained for me to test the theramonths. It then remained for me to test the theratement value of the new method. As for pneumonia, it required particular precaution. In fact, no light responsibility rests on him who ventures to substitute, in the treatment of so grave a disease, a new method for one which experience sanctions. I could consent to run no great risk. I managed in this way. In ordinary treatment of pneumonia, the first indication is blood letting. This, where properly administered, produces a remission of the febrile excitement, with sweat, &c. But there still remains the consolidation of the inflamed lung to be resolved, which is usually effected by tartar emetic and blisters. It would be imprudent to abandon to itself the inflammation which still remains. The fever would, in that the lung case of the state of of be imprudent to abandon to itself the inflammation which still remains. The fever would, in that case, light up again, and the lung go on to suppuration or carnification. I ventured, however, in the case of a patient who had already been subjected to blood-letting, to substitute phosphorus 3.50 for tartar emetic, which I should otherwise (allopathically) have administered. The patient recovered without any relapse.

I repeated this experiment many times with the

I repeated this experiment many times with the same result. But I might reasonably attribute this success to the blood-letting energetically employed at the outset. All, therefore, that I could justly conclude from my first essays was, that, if I had done no good, I had at least, by my new method, done no harm. I resolved then to diminish gradually the number of the bleedings at the beginnings of the treatment, and not to wait the remission before having recourse to the Hahnemannian treatment : still keeping in reserve, however, the ordinary treatment in case amelishould not be speedily manifest. I diminished, then, the bleedings by one, by two, by three, by four, in the next patient, beginning the adminis-tration of the new remedies successively nearer and nearer the beginning of the treatment. I began with a dose of aconite, followed by a dose of bryonia in twelve or twenty-four hours. The less I bled, the more markedly were the patients

recovered, and the rest were rapidly relieved. For two years but one has died. Two others who died were received when already in the agonies of "Madam, if that is Usuad Bey, he has mirac-died were received when already in the agonies of death. Since this time I have employed the same infidels at Pera!"

REGULATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN LONDON.

1. The exhibition is to be opened in Hyde Park, London, on the 1st day of May, 1951. The building, constructed chiefly of cast iron and plate glass, 1,848 feet long, 408 feet wide, and 108 feet high, with a machinery room, 936 feet long, and

48 feet wide, will be nearly fire proof.
2. Goods will be received between the first of
January and the first of March, 1851. After the latter day, none can be received. 3. The productions of all nations will be exhibited together under or

4. Articles exhibited will be divided into four sections, viz:
1. Raw materials and produce.

2. Machinery.
3. Manufactures. 4. Sculpture models and plastic art.

5. Exhibiters will deliver their goods at their own charge and risk at the building in Hyde ark.
6. Articles liable to perish during the period f eight months, from the 1st of January 1st of September, are not suitable to be exhibited. This applies more particularly to certain articles derived from the animal and vegetable

kingdoms. 7. Exhibiters will be at the cost of their own insurance. Glass cases, when required, must be furnished by the exhibiter.

8. Any exhibiter may, by permission of the Royal Commissioners, employ a servant to keep in order and explain the articles which he exhibts, but not to invite purchasers.

9. Prices are not to be affixed to the articles exhibited, but may at the option of the exhibiter be stated in the invoice sent to the Royal Com-

10. No articles of foreign manufacture can be admitted for exhibition, unless they come with the express sanction of the central authority of the country

which they are the produce.

11. Goods will be admitted without payment of duty, and sealed with the official seal of the board of customs till their arrival at the building; but bonds will be required of the owner or agents for the payment of duties in case they should be sold in England after the exhibition is over. No goods can be removed until the exhibiton is finally

12. The rules of awarding prizes will conform to the section or department to which the goods 13. In the department of raw material and produce, prizes will be awarded upon a consideration of the value and importance of the article and the superior excellence of the particular specimens exhibited; and in the case of prepared materials the novelty and importance of the prepared pro-

duct, and the superior skill and ingenuity in the preparation, will be considered.

14. In machinery, prizes will be given with reference to novelty in the invention, superiorty in the execution, increased efficiency or increased economy in the use of the article exhibited. Its importance in a social view, and the difficulties perfecting it, will also be taken into account. 15. In manufactures, increased usefulness, such as permanency of colors, improved forms and patterns, superior quality, or higher skill in workmanship, new materials used, and combinations of reference to utility, and cheapness relatively to excellence of production, will be the bases of

16. In sculpture models and the plastic art, rewards will have reference to the beauty and originality of the specimens, to improvements in the process of production, to the application of art to manuures, and, in the case of models, to the subject

17. Juries, to consist partly of Englishmen and partly of foreigners, will be composed of men of known ability to form a judgment, above the suspicion of either national or individual par-18. No competitor for a prize can be placed on jury in the particular department in

s a competitor.

19. To exhibiters from the United States there

have been allotted of ground space, 85,000 square feet, subject to a deduction of one half for passages, and of wall or hanging space, 40,000 square fee not subject to deduc The eccentric Dr. Byles had, at one time, a remarkably stupid Irish girl as a domestic. With a look and voice of terror, he said to her in haste, "Go and tell your mistress that Dr. Byles has put an end to himself." The girl flew up stairs,

into the parlor, and there was the Doctor calmly walking about with a part of a cow's tail, that he had picked up in the street, tied to his coat or cassock behind. A GENEALOGY.-Old Williams, of Donoaster

"Of the many who have blamed the introduction of homeopathy into the hospitals, I know that some have done so through a laudable feeling of humanity for the patients, and a desire to sustain the dignity of the profession. They will learn by these reports that humanity has only gained by its introduction, and that consequently the dignity of the profession could have nothing to lose."

Speaking of the experiments, he says:

It was the evening of the second day when we began slowly to ascend the mountain. of poets and artists? Can such rich beauty real-y live and move and have its being in the actual

"Come!" said he, "Constantia never set up for good looks that ever I heard; most certainly she has no pretensions to beauty; and, as to rivalling Miss Fairfield in that respect—pshaw! Fairfield, Constantia is no subject for jest, let me tell you! When I asked you how you liked my sister, I meant

"And I tell you that she takes my breath away "I am in earnest—deeply in earnest"—
"When you say Constantia is good looking!"
"When I say she is magnificently beautiful!"

whom the demi-god Marc Antony los "Hum! Go to bed, Fairfield." "She is the only Cleopatra I ever saw, or "You have been reading Petrarch. Good night, Fairfield. Daylight, breakfast, and a fox-

soon as he had left me, I threw off my clothes, blew out the candle, and jumped into bed. I could not sleep.

The blazing hickory fire in the fireplace illuminated the whole room with a dazzling brilliancy that would have left sleep out of the even if a female face, beautiful as an

ing, and redemp

wrong and tyran

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1850.

TO OUR EXCHANGES.

Our list of Exchanges has become so burdensome that we shall soon be obliged to reduce it. Some papers are advantageous to us; to some the Era may prove a benefit. Some pay a dollar be continued on our list.

There are others, which, though conducted will not long linger behind. with ability, and interesting no doubt to their these, though reluctantly, we must part company

We do not ask any of our exchanges to pubrects attention to it, we feel under an obligation to continue our exchange with it. The paper, however, containing such publication, should be sent to us, marked, so that it may not be over-

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

VOLUME V.-1851,

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G

WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR. THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are

prepared at all proper times to maintain, will serve to show the character and course of the Era.

of our Republican Institutions:
That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abo

Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under he exclusive jurisdiction of the United States :
That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory

now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch. ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of price-

less value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin-guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies mpairs its energies, alloys its benefits, and threatens its That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as to place the election of President in the hands of the Peo-

making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the lection of their United States Senators, changing the term of office from six to four years: That the Post Office Department ought to be separat from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the

ple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four year

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all ould be one cent; on all letters, under half ar ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking rivilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within re limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United

States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our That the public lands should be held as a trust for the ben efit of the People of the United States, to be granted in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe That restrictions on commerce among the several State

and between all nations, ought to be removed: That Congress ought to make due appropriations for imforeign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for

In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, ding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for purselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given spirit and policy.

The FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE of the Era is at leas

The LITERARY MISCELLANY of the Era is amply provided for. JOHN G. WHITTIER, the Poet, will contiresponding Editor. By an arrangement with that popular writer, GRACE GREENWOOD, her services have been secured for the Era exclusively, beginning on the first of January mext. Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the American Novelist, who first became known to the public through the columns of our paper, has engaged to furnish a story for our

Among other contributors we may name Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, the Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, MARTHA RUSSELL, MARY IRVING, ALICE and PHEEE CARRY, and Mrs. H. B. STOWS-names familiar and attractive.

Having thus made ample arrangements for the Ger Departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tak ments and current events. Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable in ad-

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending ns two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five dollars. Clubs: five copies for eight dollars; ten copies for

fifteen dollars. tions, on business of the Era or for publication, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY.

P. S. The volume always begins on the first of January. WASHINGTON D. C., November 28, 1850.

A FEW PRIVATE WORDS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We are under great obligations to our friends for the prompt and liberal manner in which they are responding to our Circular. Last year we thought they did exceedingly well; but this year, so far, they have done better. Our special agents are at work, and numbers are availing them selves of the offer of three copies for five dollars. If every subscriber on our list could but send two new names while renewing his own, the Era would soon have a larger circulation by far than any paper in the Union.

One subscriber writes-

"Instead of saying 'Farewell,' a word always disagreesble to friends, I have only to say, ' Good morning, Dr. B. The Era with me is an indis pensable. This, at least, is no time for the real friends of Freedom to let go their support of a true and tried defender of their principles. It has cost me no effort to send two new subscribers * * * * I think, with a very little effort, twenty might be obtained here."

Our friend is the very man to get them. He must remember that some of our subscribers live in neighborhoods where it is very hard to raise

Another correspondent, sending us eight new

"They are Whigs and Democrats, whose blood is up in consequence of the conduct of Webster, Cass, Clay, Fillmore, & Co., and the passage of the Fugitive Slave law. They feel the want of a fairer representation of facts than they get in their party papers, and are most of them men who will probably continue," &c.

Another subscriber sends us a batch of new ones-three Free-Soilers, one Whig, and two mocrats. The agitation pervades all parties. We are glad to number on our list not a few New York merchants. One of them writes, re-

newing his subscription and sending two new "I have been for some time a subscriber to the

National Era, and I take this opportunity of expressing my entire satisfaction with its management. I do a large wholesale business in this city, mostly Southern, and as there is some considerable excitement on the subject at present. wished to say that I declined to sign the call for the great Union meeting, and do not hesitate to let my countrymen know my sentiments on the subject of slavery-and for all this I do not fear I shall lose my trade."

He is a sensible man. People generally buy where they can get the cheapest and best goods, without reference to a man's creed in politics or

of which we send but one copy of our paper. The all sections of the Unions as well as those of the

of each subscriber, thus standing alone at his post are employed in the various departments of the

word to the wise is sufficient. Our Western friends ought to know that, so far. our Eastern subscribers have got the start of them difference to secure an exchange. All such will in renewing their own subscriptions and sending others. This is rather unusual. We trust they

Now and then a friend suggests that it would readers, come under none of these heads; and be well to reduce the price of the Era, in consequence of the great competition among newspapers. Were the Era made up from a daily papera mere hash of its contents-or were large space lish the following Prospectus; but, it is proper to taken up with advertisements, or did we borrow, say that, when a paper gives insertion to it in a instead of paying liberally for our literary matplace where it can readily be seen, and simply dimembered, too, that printers' prices are higher in Washington than in any Eastern city, and, lately, their Association here has raised the price of com position seven cents on the thousand, which will involve an additional expenditure, on our part, for the next volume, of near five hundred dollars. As it is, our rates, we think, are reasonable.

An old subscriber and two new ones, or three new subscribers, \$5. Clubs of five for \$8, clubs of ten for \$15. Agents allowed 50 cents for every new subscriber, which they may either retain themselves, or allow to subscribers.

We do not expect the circulation of our paper to depend upon its cheapness, or its exellence as a Literary Journal, or a Political Journal, but upon the combination of reasonableness of price, value of contents as a Literary, Anti-Slavery, and Political newspaper, importance of location, and the That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of the Federal Government, which shall proclaim of the Federal Government, which shall proclaim and enforce the doctrines of the non-slaveholding masses in regard to slavery.

FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The bills for the Friend of Youth were sent to ubscribers last week, enclosed in the first number of the second volume. Its editor respectfully reuests that returns be made as soon as possible. As an inducement to agents, and for the conveni ence of Sabbath and other schools, the paper will be furnished at the following rates to clubs:

Five copies - - - \$2.00 Ten do. - - - 3.00 - 5.00 Fifteen do. THANKSGIVING DAY .- Thursday, the 28th of

this month, is designated by our Mayor, acting

under instructions from the Corporation, as Thankgiving Day. GRACE GREENWOOD -The National Era announces that it has secured the services of Miss Sarah Jane Clark (Grace Greenwood) exclusively for that paper. We rejoice that Grace has at

length fallen into her appropriate sphere. She power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the is one of the most talented women in the land. She writes most excellent sketchy letters, which have chiefly made her reputation, but better stories, and still better poetry. Her principles are perfectly in harmony with the National Era, and she will work with pen, hand, and heart in unison in that position. The Era will have one more feature of attraction added to it by this arrangenent .- Western (Chicago) Citizen.

> THE MICHIGAN CHRISTIAN HERALD, after som mplimentary remarks, &c., says-

"For its literary character, the Era has always been distinguished. We are happy to see the names of Whittier, H. B. Stanton, Mrs. Southworth, the Misses Carey, and Grace Greenwood, still pledged as contribu ors. Grace Greenwoo one of the most versatile, able, and popular writers of the day, is announced as a constant consure to get, not only one of the ablest and most nteresting political and family journals, but more good literary reading than is embraced in two or-dinary annuals, and what will be equivalent to a very respectable volume of original poetry, be-

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The census of Washington city gives a total opulation of 40,072-showing an increase of 6,877 since 1840. Georgetown and Alexandria, with the country portion of the District, contained, in 1840, 15,662 inhabitants; they contain now 16,637, showing an increase of only 995. The increase in Washington city is doubtless owing to the fact of its being the seat of the Federal Goverpment. The stationary condition of the population in Georgetown and the country portion of the District, every body must attribute to slavery. With such a market as Washington, and such a soil as surrounds it, and with such an increase in the population of the city, what could have prevented any growth in the surrounding country but the repugnance of free labor to immigrate into territory burdened with slavery institutions?

We hope this repugnance may be overcome, wherever there is a prospect of substituting slave labor by free. This is the case in relation to the District. True, the census shows a slight increase of the slaves in Washington city, since 1840; but a portion of this increase is not real, and that which is real is not legitimate. The census of slaves, in 1840, as we stated once before, on the authority of those who knew the facts, was cosely taken, and did not give the whole of that class of population. As it regards that part of the increase which is not legitimate, we copy the remarks of the well-informed correspondent of

the New York Evening Post. He says: "I believe that a considerable part, if not the whole of the increase, may be accounted for by the fact that, upon the cession of Alexandria county to Virginia, in 1845, the slaves resident herein, but owned in Maryland, were removed nder the operation of Virginia laws, to the reions of the Federal District. The me cause accounts for a part of the accession to our free colored population; for a large portion of them were summarily expelled from the limits of the ceded territory.

The majority of the slaves are domestics, and reside in the city, so that neither mechanics nor farmers, immigrating to the District, need enounter their competition. We see no good reason why such a population may not find it to their ecount to settle in this section. The climate is delightful, the soil good and easily cultivated, the markets are always brisk and increasing; mechan ics, too, are in great demand, in consequence of the rapid growth of enterprise in house-building Everywhere we see new and handsome building going up. The recent opening of the Canal to Cumberland is also destined to minister to the cosperity of the city. The same correspondent from whom we have already quoted, says:

"Washington possesses many advantages for conducting the business pertaining to the reception, storage, and transhipment of this coal, which do not belong to either of its competitors, Baltimore, Georgetown, or Alexandria. Measures are already in progress, which, if successful, appear likely to render this place as famous as a market likely to render this place as famous as a market for this indispensable article of commerce, as Richmond on the Delaware, or Newcastle. Firms engaged in the business in your city and Philadelphia are prepared to send here for trans-shipment of 300,000 tons per annum, as soon as the requisite facilities shall have been provided. e Cumberland mines has a universally acknowle edged superiority for most manufacturing pur-poses, and as a fuel for steamers over any other in the United States, with the exception possibly of the Cannel coal of Indiana, of which the sup-

ply is too limited to be relied upon." A greater extent of paved streets has been con pleted in Washington than in perhaps any city of its numbers in the Union. The process of lighting them is gradually going on. Already the beau-tiful Pennsylvania Avenue, extending from the Capitol to the White House, is brilliantly illuminated at night, and we hope to see the darkness of other streets by night, soon dispelled.

What we now need specially is, a bountiful sur ply of pure water. The comfort and health of the members of Congress and the numerous visiters in this place, on business or pleasure, from

esult is, that failures are more common at such fices than at any other. We call the attention freeth and superiber, thus standing alone at his post.

Convention to be held on the one of such a neuroption, we should be in a better post to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish disposed to conciliate both a power, which I am sure it never will never wi result is, that failures are more common at such citizens, demand this. But it requires means beoffice, to this fact : cannot each one raise at least Government, on salaries that warrant no outlay scriber to keep him company? Two beyond necessary expenses. It is the duty of would be better, and the three would be far more | Congress to make the Capital city of the Union | likely to receive their papers with regularity. A such a seat of Government as shall favor the health and comfort of the People's Representatives, and reflect in the eyes of the Representatives of foreign countries, resident here, something of the | the measures of the late Congress; but he is not good taste, the munificence and power of the great Republic to which it belongs.

We hope, ere long, that an appropriation will be nade for supplying the city with water from the Potomac in such quantities that everybody may have enough and to spare for every cleanly and healthful purpose-including free baths for all the people.

For the National Era. TWILIGHT TIME IN THE NORTHERN SEAS.

BY MARY IRVING.

At last darkness, the tranquillizer, bade us good bye. "My season for self-communion, my hours for thoughts of home, consecrated to the evocution of fireside images and ociations : the only period in these regions when my tor pid brain had seemed warmed into ginial or active lifehis, somehow or other, was mysteriously absorbed into ine."-LETTER FROM THE GRINNELL EXPEDITION.

A ship swings on a waveless sea, Where icebergs, waving white, Solemnly warning it away, read their wings of light. Born of the vapor and the Sun, Dark, giant shadows creep, Close where the low orb lingers on The bosom of the deep.* Black monsters of the Frozen Sea

Bright " fountains of the deep. The sea is blue and still beneath-The sky above as still As if a spell bad bound the breath

That wings the bark at will.

A stranger from a sunnier clime Climbs that lone deck to roam, Inst when the blessed (wilight tim-Is stealing o'er his home. The wing of Mercy wafts him ou Whose hero hearted wife hath wor

A world to share her tears.

The twilight time; no dusky wing Is spread athwart the glare Of that cold sun, whose glimmerin Shoots through the sparkling air. The twilight time! all memories Where that soft shadow of the skies Veiled sinking Day to rest

All memories of his home afar, All fancies of the hearth Where cluster to their evening prayer Fis best beloved of Earth, All gleamings from the wavering goal All whisperings of his inner soul-

The twilight time! he droops his eye-There is no twilight here Congeals one tell-tale tear. Tis not perpetual sunshine makes The heart-buds blossom forth-The hour of dusk and darkness wake

The twilight gave him these!

Too much of glory lies unfurled He shuts his eyes upon the world He cannot bid "Good Night." Sleep, the consoler, stealeth or Where angels beckon her.

That dreaming mariner

* The phenomena of refraction are known to be wonderful and varied, in that latitude.

OUR STATESMEN - A GENERAL REVIEW.

Amidst the commotions that agitate the political world, the distinguished men who have been coustomed to leadership in their several parties, seem not unwilling to keep their claims prominent in the Public eye.

MESSRS. WEBSTER AND CASS. In the North, Daniel Webster, who has just returned to Washington after a month's absence, has been busily engaged in denouncing agitation, writing letters and making speeches to Union meetings called specially to sustain the Fugitive Law, in efforts to expurgate the Whig party of Abolition heresies, and in fraternizing with antiquated Democrats, penetrated with gratitude to the Great Expounder for his never-to-be-forgotten speech in the Senate. Ordinary party questions seem to have lost their importance in his estimation; old party prejudices he is gradually doughing off; and he appears quite willing to ake the leadership of a grand Union party, no matter what strange and incongruous materials

in other respects it may bring together. General Cass has lately signalized himself by browing himself into the breach in defence of the Fugitive Law, and by falling there. Over his rostrate form the battle waxed hot, but his Lieutenant, Mr. Buell, was compelled to sound a retreat, leaving his commanding officer for dead.

MESSRS, DALLAS AND BUCHANAN. A Union meeting was lately got up in Philadelphia, there being imminent danger that the old Keystone State might slip from the arch, and

cause the downfall of the Union. It was chiefly remarkable for resuscitating Messrs. Dallas and Buchanan, venerable gentlemen, who, it was thought, had departed this political life. But, as we have often said, your true "old stager" will not die. He has more lives than a cat, and will stand more beating. Mr. Buchanan's letter to the Union meeting in Philadelphia is characterized by an unctuous horror of Abolitionism, and he looks back with longing to the days when Andrew Jackson denounced the transmission through the mails of Abolition papers, as leading to civil war. Agitation at the

North, he insists, ought to be put down. It is well enough to have these gentlemen with their out-of-date politics lingering among us. They serve to show the amount of progress for the last generation. Dating back to them, we can form a pretty good idea of how much the cause of Liberty has gained during the last thir-

For this reason we should prize these venerable gentlemen, looking upon them, as somebody remarks, with the same kind of veneration with which we sometimes take down and examine our

great grandfather's breeches.

MESSRS, DOUGLAS AND SHIELDS. We must not overlook in our survey the services of Senator Douglas of Illinois in this "alarming crisis," as the Union styles it. Small though he be in stature, his arm has been boldly stretched forth to keep the ark of our Union steady. In Chicago, he has stood up in the face of his constituents. and defended all and sundry the Compromise measures of the last Congress, embracing the "Fugacious Bill," that masterpiece of legisla tion, which has suddenly become the single pillar on which reets the Union.

General Shields is following in his footsteps, and is now almost as sound a "National" as Webster or Cass.

All of these gentlemen go about preaching Union to the North, as if there were any concert ed movements on foot in that section to break i up. They throw out hints of the necessity of organizing a great Union party. We should like to know whom such a party would not embrace at the North. Mr. Garrison and his friends, hardly so many as Gideon's army when reduced to its ultimate elements, are the only party at the North that denounces the Union, and even they refrain from the Ballot Box. Is it against this party that the great Union host, headed by Cass, Webster, Clay, & Co., is to be rallied, and set in battle array? Well-we suppose they will win the day, and carry the question at the ballot box, especially as Mr. Garrison cannot conscientiously

vote in the present order of society. SENATOR BERRIEN. In the South, too, we hear the tramp of great men, moving amidst the war of the elements.

Senator Berrien, anxious to be reëlected to the

nation to the Convention about to meet, but states his beason to be, a desire to be present in his place in the Senate to do battle for the South. He concurs with the Disunionists in the belief that great wrongs have been inflicted upon the South, and thinks that injustice is done them when they are denounced for their hostility to in favor of Secession. Non-Intercourse is his policy. He would have Georgia take a bold stand in her Convention and do nothing, concede nothing that shall tend to embolden Northern fanaticism. It is said that his letter is not exactly pleasing to one side or the other, so that it is quite possible the only effect of it may be, leave and leisure to cool the fervors of his patriotism in the shades of private life. HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Clay, in response to an invitation of the Le gislature of Kentucky, has been making a speech in Lexington, on the Agitating Question, and the easures adopted by Congress to restore "Peace and Harmony" to the country. Nothing but a desire to contribute his share to the proper adjustment of the great Question, induced him to accept a seat in the Senate. He speaks with much omplacency of the resolutions submitted by himself, in that body, as a basis of compromise shows how they were substantially embodied in the provisions of the Omnibus bill - and how. although this bill, as a whole, failed, it finally passed in detail, and became the law of the land. credit of carrying through the Adjustment, he takes it for granted, throughout his speech, that it was the work of Mr. Clay, to whose wisdom and patriotism the country owes its escape from the gulf of "Disunion," and the settlement of a Question whose agitation was fraught with the most perilous consequences. A few weeks since, commenting upon the as-

sumption by the Washington Union, that the measures of the late session constituted a Compromise, in which each section gave a little to gain a little, we showed that the only concessions made were by the North; and that, under no aspect, could those measures be regarded as any compromise at all. We find our view completely confirmed by Mr. Clay. As to California, he says, " neither party, so far as the action of Congress is concerned. can be truly considered to have carried or lost. What has been done, then, has been done by a competent and admitted authority, without the interposition of Congress. As to the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, the wishes of the South have wrevailed-the Wilmot Proviso has been repudiated; and, although I do not believe that slavery will be tolerated in either of them, both are allowed to admit or exclude it according to their own pleasure. In regard to the Texas boundary, the South has been endered secure in all the territory lying west of the Nueces, and extending to the Rio del Norte; and up that river, from its mouth to the southern line of New Mexico, as an area for slavery, which had been before disputed and controverted. The South gets an effective abolition of the odious slave trade in that Districta measure equally demanded, in my humble opinion, by the honor, dignity, and true interest of both the South and the North? According to Mr. Clay's own showing, the

South conceded nothing; the only concessions made, were made by the North. And yet the Washington Union is constantly insisting that the he did not despair of the Republic. In the sag-Fugitive Bill was the price paid by the North for several great concessions made by the South-so that to repeal, or essentially modify it, would be an act of bad faith, and vitiate the whole Compromise. "Humbug" is the only term that can define such an assumption as this.

sents several views of great significance, urged as | Cabinet, he was glad to see the same views emthey are by a slaveholding statesman. We quote | braced by that distinguished man. The recomthe report of them, as given in the Republic: DISUNIONISTS.

"It was not to be expected, nor did I expect, ace, on the part of the ultras at the

extreme passions, that it was too much to expect that they would silently and promptly admit their errors, and yield to what had been done for the commenting severely upon the waste of time and best interests of our common country.

"Accordingly we perceive that at the South a second edition of the Hartford Convention has

again assembled, and is laboring to stir up strife and contention; and in several of the slaveholding States the spirit of discord and discontent is busily engaged in its unpatriotic work. But I confidently anticipate that all their mad efforts will be put down by the intelligence, the patriotism, the love of the Union, of the people of the various slaveholding States.

"And here, Mr. Speaker, let me make a mo mentary inquiry as to what would have been the condition of the Confederacy on the subject of slavery, if unhappily it had been dissevered. Assuming that the line could have been drawn between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, all north of Maryland and Virginia, and all north of the Ohio river, would have become a foreign, independent and sovereign Power. Con trast, if you please, our present condition with what it would have been under that order of

"At present we have a right, if any slave es capes from his service, to demand his surrender. We have a right to take the Constitution and the law in our hands, and to require the surrender do not believe that there will be any open and forcible resistance to the execution of the law.

"The people of the North have too strong sense of the propriety of obedience to the law; but if there be any such resistance, we have the right to invoke the employment of any part of the militia of the United States, or the army and navy of the United States, to enforce the execution of the law; and, although I have no authority to connect President Fillmore to any specific line of duty, I have known him long, well, and intimately, and I feel entire confidence in him as a man of ability, honesty, and of patriotism, who will per-form his duty, and his whole duty, in seeing to the effectual execution of the laws of the land to which I pledge my support, and the utmost o my poor ability.
"In the existing state of things, we doubtless

shall not recover all our fugitive slaves that es caped. We shall, however, recover some, and the courts and the juries in the free States have demonstrated their readiness to give, by their verdicts and judgments, ample indemnity against those who entice, seduce away, and harbor, our unaway slaves.

"But how would the case stand in a dismembered condition of the Confederacy? Then we would not have a right to demand a solitary slave that might escape beyond the Ohio into what would then be a foreign Power.

"If all the slaves of Kentucky in that contingency were to flee beyond the Ohio river, we would not have a right to demand one of them in the absence of extradition treaties, and no such reaties would ever be concluded. "With respect to slaves, we should have no right to demand a surrender of one of them. Nothing is clearer in the whole public law of nations, than that one independent foreign Power is

not bound to surrender a fugitive who takes ref uge in another independent foreign Power.

"We have recently seen this great international principle acted upon by the Sultan of Turkey, in the case of Kossuth and his Hungarian companions, who took refuge in the Sultan's dominations. ons; and his refusal to surrender them upon the emand of Russia and Austria was enthusiasti-

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have the Constitution the law, the clear right, on our side. Dissolve the Confederacy and create new and independent Powers, the law and the right will be trans

ally admired, approved, and applauded, by all of

THE UNION TO BE MAINTAINED IN EVERY CONTIN-"I may be asked, as I have been asked, when would consent to a dissolution of the Union. I answer, Never! Never! Never! because I can answer, Never! Never! Never! Decause I can conceive of no possible contingency that would make it for the interests and happiness of the people to break up this glorious Confederacy, and separate it into bleeding and belligerent parts. how me what I believe to be impose show me what I believe to be impossion to study me, that there will be greater security for liberty, life, property, peace, and human happiness, in the midst of jarring, jealous, and warring inde-pendent North American Powers, than under the

eagle of the Union, and I will consent to its dis-

slavery within the States; for, in the contingency of such a usurpation, we should be in a better condition as to slavery, bad as it would be, in the Union, than out of the Union."*

THE ULTIMATE END OF SLAVERY. "Apprehensions have been entertained and ex-

pressed as to the want, in future time, of territo-rial scope for the slave population. "I believe that a very distant day, not likely to occur in the present or next century, whenever the vast unoccupied waste in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, and Texas, shall become fully peopled, slavery will have reached its natural termination—the density of population in natural termination—the density of population in the United States will then be so great that there will be such reduction in the price and value of labor as to render it much cheaper to employ free than slave labor; and the slaves, becoming a burden to their owners, will be voluntarily disposed of, and allowed to go free.

"Then I hope and believe, under the dispensation of the province that the continent of Africa." the United States will then be so great that there will be such reduction in the price and value of

of, and allowed to go free.

"Then I hope and believe, under the dispensations of Providence, that the continent of Africa, by the system of colonization, will be competent to receive from America all the descendants of its own race." THE POSSIBLE NECESSITY OF A NEW PARTY.

"If the agitation in regard to the Fugitive Slave law should continue and increase, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new -one for the Union, the other against the nartie

"Present parties have been created by a division of opinion as to systems of national policy, as to finance, free trade or protection, the improvement of rivers and harb of the proceeds of the public lands, &c. "But these systems of policy, springing out of the administration of the Government of the

Union, lose all their interest and importance if that Union is to be dissolved. They sink into ut-Without any formal and direct assumption of the ter insignificance before the all-important pervacued of carrying through the Adjustment, he sive and paramount interest of the Union itself. "The platform of the Union party will be the its laws; and if it should be necessary to form such a party, and it should be accordingly formed, announce myself in this place a member of that Union party, whatever may be its component ele-

"Sir, I go further; I have great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, the prosperity, and the glory of my country. But if it is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition par-ty, and if Abolition is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the Whig party, and cease to be a Whig. "I go yet a step further; if I am alive, I will give y humble support for the Presidency to that

who, crying out all the time, and aloud, that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union. "Mr. Speaker, I speak without reserve, and with soil of this broad earth that feels himself perfectly

We must confess our admiration of Mr. Clay's courage in avowing his sentiments. He will not contemplate Disunion as possible in any contin-

JOHN M. CLAYTON. The day after Mr. Clay delivered this speech, Mr. Clayton, late Secretary of State, made his demonstration at a Complimentary Dinner given to him in Wilmington. It was his first public appearance after his retirement from the Cabinet. provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves. The He took occasion to pass in review his own course South, I think, will be quieted on the subject of the on the great Question of the day, making a full agitation of slavery in the District of Columbia, by the exposition of his Compromise, passed by the Senate and rejected in the House two years ago. Like Mr. Clay, he seems a good deal impressed by his own wisdom. That "Clayton Compromise," so-called he is sure, would have given peace to the country and a quietus to the "vexed question," had not the House of Representatives almost contemptuously laid it upon the table. But, gestions thrown out by Mr. Polk in his annual nessage, implying the expediency of postponing all agitation of the question, until California and New Mexico should organize State Governments and decide for themselves, on the exclusion or admission of slavery, he saw a gleam of hope; and, friend, to whose beautiful and truthful eulogium seeing she would not yield by persuasions to com Mr. Clay, towards the close of his speech, prewhen called to take a seat in President Taylor's
when called to take a seat in President Taylor's
on the lamented Taylor they had all listened with
pany with a negro young man he had in his
such saddened emotions, to say what he knew in
house, he commanded him, willed she, nilled she, mendations of President Taylor, he claimed, were but the further development of views suggested by Mr. Polk. But, an outery was raised against. that the measures adopted at the last session of Congress would lead to an immediate and general force through a great Omnibus bill, which stuck fast, and could neither be got in nor out. In this "They had been impelled by such violent and part of his speech, he was quite facetious at the the hearts of his countrymen, and their voice has expense of Mr. Clay and his co-laborers, ridicultheir blundering efforts to settle all the questions at once. He says:

> "I did not believe, and do not now believe, that there was any danger of disunion from the adop-tion of the measures proposed by Presidents Polk and Taylor. I read the speeches of gentlemen of great distinction, who painted in vivid colors the horrors of disunion, and predicted, in melancholy eremiads, the total subversion of our whole conederated system, in the event of the admission of New Mexico and California as States of this Union. [Laughter.] The flights of oratory on these topics were interesting exhibitions of genius. The pathos and effect with which the dissolution of the Confederacy and the consequences of civil war were depicted in Congress, made deep impressions on the country, and, in common with others, I confess that I admired

How cunningly the blood and tears were drawn. [Great laughter.] But I never seriously believed a syllable of the story that there was danger of olution of this glorious Union arising out of waiting for the action of the people of the teries in the creation of their own domestic institutions, or of acknowledging their right of self-government, by the admission of the States into this Union. I would not turn on my heel to pluck a feather from the plume of any of those distingished orators who, under the belief that such means were necessary to save the Union. kept Congress and the whole country in a state of continued agitation for about ten months, and who, having raised the ghost of disunion, afterwards obtained the credit of laying it." [Laugh-

"I smile at the struggles of the politician who seeks to attain party ascendency for himself or his friends by endeavoring to float higher up than any others upon the waves of sectional excitement There is no danger in these demonstrations, so long as the great American heart—the heart of the people (I do not mean of Congress) remains sound. [Great applause] I can laugh at the effort of the political fanatic or madman who strives to make it appear to either section of the Union that he is a better friend to it than anybody else, and, to gain distinction, 'outhereds Herod and overdoes Termagant.' [Laughter.] There is those who preach and attempt to practice absolute treason and disunion, and, indeed, there is generally very little danger even to them. It is ' valiant flea that cats his breakfast on the lip of a lion;' but he is in no peril, while his depredations remain too insignificant to attract notice [Laughter.] The orations made to show that disunion would

be the consequence of granting the right of self-government to the people of the Territores were fine. The praises of the Euphuist in the Monastery were well merited. 'Marvellous fine words,' said Dame Gendenning, 'marvellous fine words, neighbor Hopper, are they not?"

""Brave words—very brave words—very ex-

ceeding pyet words,' answered the miller; 'nevertheless, to speak my mind, a lippy of bran were worth a bushel o' them." [Great laughter.] Satire like this will never be forgiven by the subjects of it. Mr. Clayton then boldly takes the bull by the horns:

"The greatest embarrassment, both to the President and to the country—the principal obstruction to all legislative measures—arose out of the futile effort made during the last session of Congress to embody in one bill on this subject measures absolutely incongruous, or having no proper connection with each other. When the State of California presented herself for admission into the Union, and the President had distinctly placed that measure as the very corner stone of his whole system of policy in regard to the new territories, there did not exist in either branch of Congress a sufficient number of opposing votes to prevent the passage of the necessary bill. But prevent the passage of the necessary bill. Buthose who took the lead in the recent measure of adjustment having resolved that no man should vote for the admission of California who would not agree to vote, at the same time, ten millions to Texas for a release of her claim to a portion of New Mexico, as well as territorial governments for the latter and for Utah, the difficulties which

before had surrounded the question immediately * It seems this is a blunder of the Telegraph. Mr. Clay

dent used his influence to prevent the passage of

the Omnibus Bill, he says "Disposed as I was, nay, even anxious, that any measures approximating to a settlement of the questions before us should be adopted—sincerely desirous as I was to get rid of the noise of the alarmists and agitators in Congress who were daily making more hue and cry on these topics than all the rest of the country together, lashing themselves into fury, frightening the timid at home, and creating appreheusions among all the friends of rational freedom abroad—I would have

tempted to drive it through, finding its passage obstructed from its own unwieldy composition. shouted at the top of their lungs to alarm the community. Still it hung in the entrance, jammed on both sides, and for a long period it could be neither got in nor out. [Laughter] An excuse became necessary for its probable failure; and instantly the President was attacked because he had not recommended it. It was forthwith resolved that he should bear the blame of its defeat. A new coalition, which had been formed to push it through by main strength in opposition to the real wishes of Congress, began to denounce not only the President, but the members of his Cabinet, because it would not go." [Laughter.]

He goes on to say that, had each measure been taken up and acted upon separately, "Congress and the nation would have been saved six months unnecessary distraction and alarm."

Mr. Clayton, in his speech on the 15th, took for granted, that the measures adopted by Congress on the slavery question were the legitimate offspring of his resolves. Mr. Clayton, in his exposition on the 16th, put in a claim for a portion of the glory: "As to the territorial governments of New

Mexico and Utah, I, of course, would be among the last to object to their organization on the principles of my own bill which passed the Senate two years before These territorial hills provide substantially for the very measures I had myself proposed and strongly recommended; and, individ-ually, I was perfectly content with the adoption of my own scheme of settlement, so far as these territories were concerned. I should have been sat-isfied with the admission of a State Government man who, whatever party he may belong to, is not n New Mexico, as well as California, with a contitution, settling the question of slavery according to the will of her own people. But I have not yet ceased to deplore, and I fear that I shall hereafter have much more reason to deplore, the allure of the bill I had proposed, on account of the dissatisfaction expressed in the Sou the admission of the State of California." d in the South with How thankful we ought to be that Providence

> has vouchsafed to us so many infallible guides! GENERAL SCOTT NOMINATED.

The great event of this Complimentary Dinger, was the nomination of General Scott for the Presidency. The thing was undoubtedly preconcerted among the chief managers of the meeting. After Mr. Clayton's speech, among the toasts drunk was, "The Whig Press." Mr. McMichael, one of the editors of the Philadelphia North American responded, and, referring to some recent reverses sustained by the Whigs, he said-

"There was no reason why they should be dispirited, because, as they all knew and as every one who chose to examine might prove, binations which could not again be made to operate. But, said Mr. McMichael, if, without being regarded as obtrusive, and without intending to commit any one but himself, he might be allowed to make a suggestion, he would point to a means of certain victory; and that was, that they should rally under the glorious banner of Winfield Scott. [This suggestion was received with vociferous applause] Mr. McMichael remarked time it would not be proper for him to expatiate; but knowing, as he did, the intimate relations he hoped the company would join him."

Mr. Clayton of course promptly arose, and bestowed a glowing eulogium on the distinguished soldier, prefacing it with the following avowal: "I have lived to honor one gallant soldier of my country, and I hope to live to do justice to The memory of Taylor is embalmed in consecrated his name in tones louder and more emphatic than were ever uttered in token of their affectionate remembrance of any of their illustrious dead, except the Father needless irritation and excitement, occasioned by himself. There still lives a here worthy of the highest honors a nation's gratitude can bestow; and that hero is the Conqueror of Mexico, floud applause, | Winfield Scott, whose name will never perish while a history of his country is preserved. Bursts of applause, long continued.]

This was seconding the nomination by Mr. McMichael, and vet Mr. Clayton, at the close of his eulogistic speech, was innocent enough to

troducing the name of General Scott here for any political purpose." Pretty considerable assurance, Mr. Clayton The nomination of General Scott for the Presidency may now be considered as fairly before the country, under the auspices of Mr. Clayton,

who seems ambitious to play the part of old

"I need not assure you, my fellow citizens, that

Warwick. MR. BENTON.

Last week we gave an abstract of the speech of Mr. Benton at St. Louis. He was exceedingly severe upon Mr. Clay, and there is a striking coincidence of opinion between him and Mr. Clayton, respecting the great blunder, denominated the Omnibus Bill. He proved that Mr. Clay at one time was in favor of mutilating the boundaries of California, by restricting her to the line of 35 deg. 30 min. on the south, for the sake of winning Southern support to his Compromise. As to the Fugitive Slave Bill, while he voted steadily with its friends, for the purpose of making it just what they desired, he did not vote at all on the engrossment, because, he says, he regarded the bill as "injudicious." Why it was injudicious he does not say. The speech throughout is characterized by thorough, uncompromising hostility to all Nulliners and Disunionists, and a determination to remove misconceptions among his constituents, in relation to the sentiments and purposes of the non-slaveholding States.

SOUTHERN ADVOCATES OF UNION.

Meantime, the most distinguished Southern politicians are laboring to put down the spirit of Disunion in the South. Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, and Cobb, are preaching peace in Georgia, Messrs. King and Clemens in Alabama, Messrs Foote and Sharkey in Mississippi, and Mr. Downs in Louisiana. Nearly all these gentlemen were ultraists in the beginning of the last session of Congress. Senators Clemens and Foote distinguished themselves by their menaces against the Union; but Mr. Clemens, in one of his late speeches to his constituents, tells them that he used harsh words when something was to be gained by them-now nothing was to be gained; a majority in Congress had yielded more than any majority had ever before yielded to a minority. His appeals and those of Mr. Foote, for the Union, are now more fervent than they ever were against it. THE PRESIDENT.

In this rapid review, we must not forget the letter addressed by the President of the United States to Dr. Collins of Georgia, the alleged owner of William and Ellen Crafts, who have lately been joined in the bonds of wedlock, and have taken their departure. The Doctor calls the attention of the President to the state of things in Boston. and craves his help. The President politely informs him that he stands ready to see that all the laws. the Fugitive law included, be faithfully executed, but he has not yet received evidence of such obstruction to the laws in Boston as would authorize his interposition. He takes care to evince no repugnance to the Fugitive law, talks in smooth and solemn phrase of the necessity of of her northern winter, nor the unkindly soil of fulfilling all the obligations of the Constitution, and deprecates sectional excitements and discord. A very proper letter, but the Southern Nullifiers declare that it means nothing, and was written nition of the brotherhood of man, in sin, suffer-

yet written a letter to Mr. Fillmore, calling his attention to the case of the Eufaula postmaster who refuses to fulfil his oath of office, and who has been sustained in his rebellious course by the people of that famous place. If we should write, and if we should get eletter from the President, saying that the laws must be executed, the Constitution must be maintained, the Union must be preserved, and therefore the Eufaula postmaster must be discharged, we may publish it. Meantime, the importunity with which the Union is beseeching the President to issue his Proclamation against obstructionists of the laws in the North, reminds us that we ought to call upon the Presi dent to get out, with all convenient speed, a Proclamation against all rebellions postmasters in the South, admonishing them of their evil deeds, and the evil consequences thereof. The times are threatening—the heavens are hung with fearful portents-the Union is trembling, "hair-hung, breeze-shaken," over a bottomless abyss: and we repeat, in the spirit of the venerable editor of the Union, would it not be well for the President to try the healing measure of a Proclamation? (If the Union can beat that, let it try.)

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER. But, we must bring our review to a close. The People can me what their "great men" are doing-some of them employed in mischief making, some in undoing the mischief they have nade-all of them duly impressed with the importance of the Union to them, and also with their importance to the Union-all deprecating agitation, and at the same agitating. We think that we can safely predict that the Union will survive them all, and that the agitation in relation to slavery and every form of oppression will continue, long after they have been called to their final reckoning by Him who will turn and overturn, till he have brought all things into conformity with his own will.

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The theory which a grave and learned Northern Senator has recently announced in Congress. that Slavery, like the cotton-plant, is confined by natural laws to certain parallels of latitude, beyond which it can by no possibility exist, however it may have satisfied its author and his auditors. has unfortunately no verification in the facts of the case. Slavery is singularly cosmopolitan in its habits. The offspring of pride and lust and avarice, it is indigenous to the world. Rooted in the human heart, it defies the rigors of winter in the steppes of Tartary and the fierce sun of the tropics. It has the universal acclimation of sin.

The first account we have of negro slaves in New England is from the pen of John Josselyn. Nineteen years after the landing at Plymouth, this interesting traveller was for some time the guest of Samuel Maverick, who then dwelt, like a feudal baron, in his fortalice on Noddle's island, surrounded by his retainers and servants, bidding defiance to his Indian neighbors behind his strong walls, with "four great guns" mounted thereon, and "giving entertainment to all newcomers gratis."

"On the 2d of October, 1639, about 9 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Maverick's negro woman," says Josselyn, "came to my chamber, and in her own country language and tune sang very loud and shrill. Going out to her, she used a great deal of respect towards me, and would willingly have expressed her grief in English, had she been able to speak the language, hended it by her countenance and deportmen Whereupon I repaired to my host to learn of him the cause, and resolved to entreat him in her bevociferous applause.] Mr. McMichael remarked the cause, and resolved to entreat him in her be further, that this was a theme upon which at this half—for I had understood that she was a queer in her own country, and observed a very dutiful and humble garb used toward her by another ne which had long subsisted between Mr. Clayton and General Scott, he would ask his distinguished rous to have a breed of negroes, and therefore regard to the surviving hero, a request in which to go to her bed, which was no sooner done than she thrust him out again. This she took in high disdain, beyond her slavery; and this was the cause of her grief."

That the peculiar domestic arrangements and unfastidious economy of this slave-breeding settler were not countenanced by the Purkans of that early time, we have sufficient evidence. It is but fair to suppose, from the silence of all other writers of the time with respect to negroes and slaves, that this case was a marked exception to the general habits and usage of the colonists. At an early period, a traffic was commenced between the New England Colonies and that of Barbadoes, and it is not improbable that slaves were brought to Boston from that island. The laws, however, discouraged their introduction and purchase, giving freedom to all held to service at

the close of seven years. In 1641, two years after Josselyn's adventure on Noddle's island, the Code of Laws known by the name of the "Body of Liberties" was adopted have not said thus much for the purpose of in- by the Colony. It was drawn up by Nathaniel Ward, the learned and ingenious author of "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam," the earliest poetical satire of New England. One of its provisions

was as follows: "There shall be never any bond slaverie, villianage, or captivitie, amongst us, unles it be law-full captives taken in just warres, and such strangers as willingly sell themselves, or are sold to as. And these shall have all the liberties and Christian usages which the law of God establish

ed in Israel doth morally require.' In 1646, Captain Smith, a Boston church member, in connection with one Keeser, brought home two negroes, whom he obtained by the surprise and burning of a negro village in Africa, and the massacre of many of its inhabitants. Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the Assistants, presented a petition to the General Court, stating the outrage thereby committed as three-fold in its nature, viz: murder, man-stealing, and Sabbath-breaking, inasmuch as the offence of "chasing the negers, as aforesayde, upon the Sabbath day, (being a servile work, and such as cannot be considered under any other head,) is expressly capital by the law of God "-for which reason he prays that the offenders may be brought to justice, " see that the sin they have committed may be upon their own heads, and not upon ourselves."

Upon this petition, the General Court passed the following order, eminently worthy of men professing to rule in the fear and according to the law of God-a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well:

"The General Court, conceiving themselved bound by the first opportunity to bear witness against the heinous and crying sin of man-steal-ing, as also to prescribe such timely redress for what has past, and such a law for the future, as may sufficiently deter all others belonging to us, to have to do in such vile and odious courses, justly abhorred of all good and just men, do order that the negro interpreter and others unlawfully taken be by the first opportunity, at the charge of the country for the present, sent to his native country, Guinea, and a letter with him, of the inof the Court thereabout, and justice thereof, desiring our honored Governor would please put this order in execution. There is, so far as we know, no historical record

of the actual return of these stolen men to their home. A letter is extant, however, addressed in behalf of the General Court to a Mr. Williams on the Piscataqua, by whom one of the negroes had been purchased, requesting him to send the man forthwith to Boston, that he may be sent home, "which this Court do resolve to send back without delay" Three years after, in 1649, the following law

was placed upon the statute book of the Massachusetts Colony: "If any man stealeth a man or mankind, he

shall surely be put to death. It will thus be seen that these early attempts to introduce Slavery into New England were opposed by severe laws, and by that strong popular sentiment in favor of human liberty which characterized the Christian radicals who laid the foundations of the Colonies. It was not the rigor Massachusetts, which discouraged the introduction of slavery in the first half century of her existence as a colony. It was the Puritan's recogtrader the terribl But that brav The civil content about the the greed of gain denial and rigid we are not surp second visit to years after his fir of servants and Broadstreet, in Majesty's Privy the Colony betwi women and chile the owner of th tinues, "two from Barbadoes ations, and sold that there may ! one hundred or may be as many for servants, in t and about half a The owning o vant at this peri of dignity and trates and clerg the law, by the themselves with common, and ar inventories, with

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and eternal destinies of humanity; his hatred of wrong and tyranny, and his stern sense of justice, which led him to impose upon the African slave- State from the influx of negroes from abroad led trader the terrible penalty of the Mosaic code. But that brave old generation passed away. prevent those who were not citizens of the State, inivilcontentions in the mother country drove or of other States, from gaining a residence.

the sens multitudes of restless adventurers One of the first, and for many years the only, ors. The Indian wars unsettled and demorated the people. Habits of luxury and the greed of gain took the place of the severe selfarrest of a fugitive slave in Massachusetts under the law of 1793 took place in Boston after the passage of the law. It is the case to which Presdenial and rigid virtues of the fathers. Hence ident Quincy alludes in his late letter against the we are not surprised to find that Josselyn, in his Fugitive Slave Law. The populace at the trial second visit to New England, some twenty-five aided the slave to escape, and nothing farther years after his first, speaks of the great increase of servants and negroes. In 1680, Governor The arrest of George Latimer as a slave in Brondstreet, in answer to the inquiries of His pefore, a vessel from "Madagasca" brought into the Colony betwixt forty and fifty negroes, mostly continues, "two or three negroes are brought from Barbadoes and other of His Majesty's plant-

Main. It is an instructive fact, as illustrating

the retributive dealings of Providence, that the

direct affliction of the Massachusetts Colony-

the Indian Tituba, a slave in the family of the

were greatly excited by the arrest of a Jerseyman

seize a vessel in the port, and escape to Canada,

and join the French, and return and lay waste

back with five hundred Indians and three hun-

distance, happily escaping serious injury. Some soldiers stationed in the house were scattered in

all directions, but no lives were lost. The Colo-

nel, on recovering from the effects of his sudden

overturn, hastened to the farm-house, and found

quiet sleep.
In 1701, an attempt was made in the General

African market. The slaves were usually taken

to the West Indies, although occasionally part of

a cargo found its way to New England, where

the wholesome old laws against man-stealing had

In 1767, a bill was brought before the Legisla-

it back to the House greatly changed and curtailed,

on the side of slavery. In 1774, a bill prohibiting

the traffic in slaves passed both Houses, but Gov-

ernor Hutchinson withheld his assent, and dismiss

ed the Legislature. The colored men sent a depu-

tation of their own to the Governor to solicit his

consent to the bill, but he told them his instruc-

tions forbade him. A similar committee waiting

In the year 1770, a servant of Richard Lech-

mere of Cambridge, stimulated by the general

discussion of the slavery question, and by the ad-

vice of some of the zealous advocates of emancipa-

tion, brought an action against his master for

detaining him in bondage. The suit was decided

in his favor two years before the similar decision in

the case of Somerset in England. The funds neces-

sary for carrying on this suit were raised among

the blacks themselves. Other suits followed in

in every instance the freedom of the plaintiff. In

1773, Cæsar Hendrick sued his master, one

Greenbof, of Newburyport, for damages, laid at

fifty pounds, for holding him as a slave. The

jury awarded him his freedom and eighteen

According to Dr. Belknap, whose answers to

the queries on the subject, propounded by Judge Tucker of Virginia, have furnished us with many

of the facts above stated, the principal grounds

upon which the counsel of the masters depended

were that the negroes were purchased in open

market, and included in the bills of sale like

other property-that slavery was sanctioned

by usage-and, finally, that the laws of the

Province recognised its existence by making mas-

ters liable for the maintenance of their slaves or

On the part of the blacks, the law and usage of the mother country, confirmed by the Great

Charter, that no man can be deprived of his lib-

ually pleaded. The early laws of the Province

prohibited slavery, and no subsequent legislation

had sanctioned it; for although the laws did rec-

ognise its existence, they did so only to mitigate

The present State Constitution was established

in 1780. The first article of the Bill of Rights

Prohibited slavery by affirming the foundation

truth of our Republic, that "all men are born

free and equal." The Supreme Court decided in

1783 that no man could hold another as property

without a direct violation of that article.

and modify an admitted evil.

typest by the judgment of his peers, was effect-

various parts of the Province, and the result was

upon General Gage received the same answer.

become a dead letter on the statute book.

minister of Danvers.

their weekly mail-bag.

Boston, and his illegal confinement in jail, in 1842, Majesty's Privy Council, states, that, two years | led to the passage of the law of 1843, for the protection of personal liberty," prohibiting State officers from arresting or detaining persons women and children, who were sold, at a loss to claimed as slaves, and the use of the jails of the the owner of the vessel. "Now and then," he Commonwealth for their confinement. This law was strictly in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Judiciary in the case of Prigg vs. the ations, and sold for twenty pounds a-piece, so State of Pennsylvania, that the reclaiming of that there may be within the Government about fugitives was a matter exclusively belonging to one hundred or one hundred and twenty, and it may be as many Scots brought hither and sold | cials might, if they saw fit, carry into effect the for servants, in the time of the war with Scotland, law of Congress on the subject, "unless prohibited and about half as many Irish." by State legislation." The owning of a black or white slave or servant at this period was regarded as an evidence

It will be seen by the facts we have adduced. that slavery in Massachusetts never had a legal of dignity and respectability, and hence magis- existence. The ermine of the judiciary of the trates and clergymen winked at the violation of Puritan State has never been sullied by the adthe law, by the mercenary traders, and supplied mission of its detestable claims. It crept into the themselves without scruple. Indian slaves were Commonwealth like other evils and vices, but common, and are named in old wills, deeds, and never succeeded in clothing itself with the sancinventories, with horses, cows, and household fur- tion and authority of law. It stood only upon its niture. As early as the year 1649, we find Wm. own execrable foundation of robbery and wrong-Hilton, of Newbury, "sells to George Carr, for With a history like this to look back upon, is it one quarter part of a vessel, James, my Indian, strange that the people of Massachusetts, at the with all the interest I have in him, to be his serpresent day, are unwilling to see their timevant forever." Some were taken in the Narraganset war, and other Indian wars; others were

honored defences of personal freedom, the good old safeguards of Saxon liberty, over-ridden and brought from South Carolina and the Spanish swept away after the summary fashion of "the Fugitive Slave bill?" that they should loathe and scorn the task which that bill imposes upon them, of aiding professional slave-hunters in seizthe witchcraft terror of 1692-originated with ing, fettering, and consigning to bondage, men and women accused only of that which commends them to esteem and sympathy, love of liberty and In the year 1690, the inhabitants of Newbury hatred of slavery? that they cannot at once ad- but when we see gross injustice done or meditated just themselves to "constitutional duties" which. who had been engaged in enticing Indians and in South Carolina and Georgia, are reserved for negroes to leave their masters. He was charged trained blood-hounds? Surely, in view of what before the court with saying that " the English Massachusetts has been, and her strong bias in should be cut off, and the negroes set free." James, favor of human freedom, derived from her greata negro slave, and Joseph, an Indian, were arrest- hearted founders, it is to be hoped that the Execued with him. Their design was reported to be to tive and Cabinet at Washington will grant her some little respite, some space for turning, some opportunity for " conquering her prejudices," beand plunder their masters. They were to come fore letting loose the dogs of war upon her. Let them give her time, and treat with forbearance dred Canadians; and the place of crossing the her hesitation, qualms of conscience, and wounded signs them the meanest seats, politicians despise, Merrimac river, and of the first encampment on pride. Her people, indeed, are awkward in the and the mob abuses them. But, in all these facts, the other side, were even said to be fixed upon When we consider that there could not have been dered but indifferent service in the late hunt in reasons for scrupulously respecting and promptly at Washington-this, their mode of electioneermore than a score of slaves in the settlement, the Boston. Whether they would do better under the defending their rights. Their unfortunate conexcitement into which the inhabitants were thrown, by this absurd rumor of conspiracy, seems | States," is a question which we leave with the not very unlike that of a convocation of small planters in a backwoods settlement in South Carolina, on finding an Anti-Slavery newspaper in Quakers, and instruct them, by force of arms, in of a wrong is deemed little better than a crime? the art and mystery of fighting; but not a single

ALTON LOCKE, Tailor and Poet. An Autobiography. New Alton Locke, a Chartist, a Tailor, and a Pohis servants all up, save the author of the mishas given us in this book an insight into the life chief, who was snug in bed, and apparently in a of a working man in England. The exhibition is at once powerful and painful—the offspring of genius, developed in the midst of bitter priva-Court of Massachusetts to prevent the increase of tions, and fired also by the sense of grievous slaves. Judge Sewall soon after published a wrongs. The object of the books is to promote the pamphlet against slavery, but as it seems with Emancipation of Labor, and wherever read must little effect. Boston merchants and ship owners became to a considerable extent involved in the awaken profound sympathy with the laboring slave trade. Distilleries established in that place and in Rhode Island furnished rum for the

For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. EVENINGS AT DONALDSON MANOR: or, The Christm

Guest. By Maria J. Mackintosh. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The author of "Charms and Counter Charms will always be sure of admirers. She has good ture of Massachusetts to prevent "the unwartaste, good sense and good morals, and tells a storantable and unnatural custom of enslaving manry in a very charming way. " Evenings at Donkind." The Council of Governor Bernard sent aldson Manor" is a collection of nine delightful and it was lost by the disagreement of the two stories, with handsome engravings, bound in beautiful style, as a Christmas present. branches. Governor Bernard threw his influence

> MAYHEW ON POPULAR EDUCATION. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvani

avenue, Washington, D. C. The Legislature of Michigan in 1849, with a the State, passed a resolution requesting Ira native soil, all guiltless of crime. Never! Mayhew, then its excellent Superintendent of Public Instruction, to prepare a Manual on the subject of Popular Education, such as should awaken the People to a full sense of its importance, and afford a useful chart to Parents and Teachers. The volume before us is the result of this movement. Mr. Mayhew has executed the task assigned, with carefulness, fidelity, and sound judgment, making a very useful, if not brilliant,

JAMAICA IN 1850. By John Bigelow. New York and London: George P. Putnam. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Not long since, Mr. Bigelow, one of the editors of that sterling journal, the New York Evening Post, spent a short time in Jamaica, and wrote a series of Letters about it, which attracted general attention. They have been collected, and embodied in a finely printed volume, issued at the same time in New York and London.

Mr. Bigelow made an admirable use of his time and opportunities while in Jamaica. A keen observer, a sound and an impartial thinker, he has furnished the Public with a volume whose statements may be relied upon, and whose reasonings cannot fail to command respect, and generally secure assent. In our judgment, it is the best work concerning the present condition of Jamaica, and its causes, that has yet appeared. It is written in an unexceptionable style, and enlivened by many agreeable sketches.

MEMOIRS of the Life and Writings of Dr. Chalmers

Rev. Mr. Hanna. New York: Harper & Brothers. sale by Franck Taylor, Washington. We took occasion, on the appearance of the first volume of this work, to call particular attention to it, and we need add nothing now, except that it is a work to be read by every class of readers, religious or secular, who would study the gradual development of the character of one of the great men of his age. One volume more will

THE COUNTRY YEAR BOOK. By William Howitt. Pub-

lished and for sale as above. Howitt is a lover of Nature, and knows how In 1788, three free black citizens of Boston were kidnapped and sold into slavery in one of the results of many years' delightful enjoyment to the French Islands. An intense excitement followed. Governor Hancock took efficient measures for reclaiming the unfortunate men. The clergy of Boston petitioned the Legislature for a total prohibition of the foreign slave trade. The Society of Friends, and the blacks generally, presented similar petitions, and the same year an act

ing, and redemption; the awful responsibilities was passed prohibiting the slave trade and grant- volume." It is a pleasant book for these long win- who denounce their presence as a nuisance, can ing relief to persons kidnapped or decoyed out of ter evenings. the Commonwealth. The fear of a burden to the

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. October, 1850. New York Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wast the Legislature in connection with this law to The leading article is a review of Ticknor's

History of Spanish Literature. The reviewer speaks in high terms of the industry, research. fidelity, and good judgment, displayed in this work, and compliments the zeal of American authors to discharge the debt due to Spain, her first discoverer. An article on "The Church and Education in

Wales" is chiefly local in its interest. Better, more delightful reading cannot be found

than the acute, half-playful, brilliant article on "Forms of Salutation," as indicative of national

Numerous works on "Siberia and California" afford some political economist an opportunity of discussing the question of the influence of the wealth of the newly discovered mines on trade "The Last Days of Louis Philippe," a review

of a recent French work, containing an account of a visit to the dethroned monarch, is calculated the General Government, yet that the State offi- to soften the severity of even a republican's judg-There are several other articles, which we have

FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

"The condition of the free people of color in the United States is becoming very critical. They now constitute the only source of excite-ment between the States of the Union. It is almost the only extraneous substance that irritates the social system of America, and it will be in some way extirpated or thrown off, rather than jeopard the health of the whole system. The exjeopard the health of the whole system. The extreme cases occurring under the Fugitive Slave law have given them a temporary association, and have excited for them a temporary sympathy. But the frequent conflicts which have occurred between the free people of color and the reckless mobs of the cities show that there is some rivalry of interest, or some indelible prejudice which separates the two races, and which cannot well be reconciled. The protracted and increasing agitation has produced a result which it behooves peculiar friends of the free people of color to regard."—Washington Republic.

We lay no claim to being one of the "peculiar friends" or champions of the free people of color; towards any class of our fellow-beings, we shall take the liberty to speak of it with all plainness

The free people of color are human beings, and, as such, entitled to justice and kind consideration at our hands. It is safe, we know, to Soilers and the Democrats. abuse them, unpopular to say a good word in their behalf. They are few, scattered, proscribed, poor, unfortunate, of limited education, without position or influence. They may be insulted with impunity; trampled upon without danger. Polite society brands them as outcasts, the Church aswork of slave-catching, and, it would seem, ren- the truly magnanimous man finds the strongest surveillance of "the army and navy of the United dition appeals without ceasing to every honorable and humane instinct. How can a generous man

their weekly mail-bag.

In 1509, Colonel Saltonstall, of Haverhill, had several negroes, and among them a high-spirited ward march!" not a broad beaver wheeled at his union"—"almost the only extraneous substance that irritates the social system of American and mystery of negating, but at the social system of excitement between the States of this Union"—"almost the only extraneous substance that irritates the social system of American and mystery of negating, but at the social system of American and mystery of negating, but at the social system of excitement between the States of this Union"—"almost the only extraneous substances. The Republic says that they "constitute the girl, who, for some alleged misdemeanor, was severely chastised. The slave resolved upon revenge for her injury, and soon found the means of obtaining it. The Colonel had on hand, for service in the Indian war then raging, a consid- General gave them up in despair. We are in- and discord prevalent among us. It is precisely erable store of gunpowder. This she placed un- clined to believe that any attempt on the part of because the labor institutions of the two sections der the room which her master and mistress the Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy of the country differ radically, that there is a slept, laid a long train, and dropped a coal on it. to convert the good people of Massachusetts into She had barely time to escape to the farm house, expert slave-catchers, under the discipline of West great evil, the "extraneous substance" that irribefore the explosion took place, shattering the Point and Norfolk, would prove as idle an exper- tates the social system, is Slavery; the free quiet, inoffensive, unaggressive. It is Slavery, against them. which, in its aim at universal empire, has not only irritated, but shaken to its centre our whole social and political fabric. The Republic should blush for its small attempt to make the poor, unfortunate free people of color the scapegoat for the sins of the slave system. Remove them, and what have you accomplished for the peace of the country? Slavery will still exist in undiminished power, with increased security still voracious in its ambition, despotic in its rule, intolerant of subordination, restive, ill-na-

> tured, selfish, exasperating. But we have no right to threaten them with extirpation, or compulsory removal. They are Americans, colored though they be-here by no act of their own-here in the order of God's Providence; born on the soil, natives in common with us of this land of freedom. It is inhuman to talk of forcing them from their homes. To do so would stamp us as tyrants, willing to gratify our prejudices at the sacrifice of all justice, all humanity.

We have not overlooked the late proposition in the Virginia Convention to clothe the Legislature with power to banish the free people of color. Suppose the power conferred, it surely would not he used. We do not believe that a majority of the People of Virginia are so dead to the voice of Justice, as to authorize the expulsion of a whole people, born raised among them, many of them useful and industrious, the majority strongly ataudable anxiety for the educational interests of tached by the tenderest ties of affection to their

A proposition too has received countenance in the Convention of Indiana, contemplating the exclusion of colored people from that State. If this be one of the projects of Democratic reform, God help the Democracy ! - it is only another name for inhumanity. The colored race is here, among us, constituting one-seventh of our population. It was brought here, not by its own volition, but by the will of the white man, actuated by a grossly selfish principle. It will not do now for any portion of the white population to attempt to throw off responsibility in the matter. to evade its share of the inconveniences growing out of the presence of such a race. It would be mean and cowardly. If one State may legislate for the exclusion of free people of color, all may so legislate-and then what would be the condition of those unfortunate people? No home, no fireside; no resting place, but the grave; the acquisition of property made unlawful, a legal settlement everywhere denied them, their existence itself regarded as a crime!

The Republic, to show that there is some rivalry of interests, or some indelible prejudice which separates the two races, refers to the conflicts that have occurred between them and the reckless mobs of the cities. It might as well argue from the frequency of mobs against anti-slavery men, some rivalry of interests or indelible prejudice of race between them and their fellow-citizens. Colored people have not been so often mobbed as the white advocates of their rights In Philadelphia there have been more frequent conflicts between the Natives and the Irish than between the whites and the blacks. Of late years, indeed, popular prejudice against them has been somewhat mitigated. In some of the States their rights have been fully recognised; in others, some of the privations under which they have labored, have been removed; and a growing disposition has been manifested generally among the more intelligent classes of whites, to extend to them the benefits of education. In this city, for example, they are for the most part well treated; they have several churches and excellent schools, and are permitted to enjoy, unrestricted, make others love it. He gives us in this volume the rights secured to them by law. We believe

best abate that " nuisance" by favoring every project for bettering their condition and character.

BOTH EQUALLY GUILTY.

"It was the Whig party which, six years ago, sought an association with the Abolitionists, and attempted to obtain their votes for their Presidential candidate. Unfortunately, they appealed to them as a third party, whose views were said to be so much like those of the Whiga, that it was unnecessary for the Abolitionists to set up a candidate of their own."—Washington Union.

"This is entirely false, and there is no need of mincing words about it; for the Union knows it to be false. The Abolitionists have always sought and generally effected Democratic alliances to defeat the Whigs. The Abolition vote in New York defeated Henry Clay in 1844.

"The coalition of Abolitionists and Democrats in New York has just defeated all the Whig State ticket, with the exception of the Governor."—Washington Republic.

The Union is correct—the Republic only par-

It is a fact that the Whig party in 1844 did seek the alliance of Abolitionists to help them elect Mr. Clay. Its leading papers constantly represented that its principles and policy were much more favorable than those of the Democracy to the end the Abolitionists had in view. We know this to be a fact, because we wrote a great many columns contesting this very position. In 1848, too, the same game was played-and

Mr. Webster particularly distinguished himself by his appeals to Liberty men to unite with the Whigs, whom he styled the true Liberty party. Nor is it true that the Abolitionists have al ways "sought and effected Democratic alliances to defeat the Whigs." Up to the year 1848, they

neither sought nor effected alliances with any party, and steadfastly favored the policy of independent Conventions and nominations. That year, they sought and effected, not an alliance with the Democratic party to defeat the Whigs, but an alliance between independent men of al parties opposed to the extension of slavery, the result of which was the defeat of the Democratic candidate.

Since then, both parties at the North have from time to time acted in concert with them, according to circumstances. We do not know that their votes secured the triumph of the whole Democratic State ticket in New York, except the candidate for Governor; but there is no doubt that they secured the election of Washington Hunt-and it is notorious that in Massachusett the Whig party has been overthrown by a coalition between them, or rather between the Free

The truth is, the Republic writes for Southern Whigs, and the Union for Southern Democrats, and the object of each is to strengthen its own party in the South, by representing the opposite Popery and its recent insolent manifestations. party as being too friendly to Abolitionists or Free-Soilers, in other words, too devoted to the cause of Human Freedom.

This is the estimate placed upon Liberty by the President's organ, and the Democratic organ

MR. CRITTENDEN AND THE MARSHAL OF BOSTON.

Documents and affidavits concerning the conluct of the United States Marshal and other offipers in the case of William and Ellen Crafts, having been transmitted to the President, he submitted them to Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General, who, after a careful examination, says:

" Having perused them with care, and certainly of their conduct, or the removal of the marshal

He thinks a more commendable activity might have been manifested by them, but says that they stately mansion into fragments. Saltonstall and iment as that of General Putnam upon the Qua- people of color are merely incidental—they never acted in consultation with Mr. Hughes, the agent, his wife were carried on their bed a considerable kers.

J. G. W. would have been, but far Slavery. They are who states that he has no ground of complaint

Mr. Attorney General, in the closing paragraph of his communication to the President, nakes an indecorous display of his own feelings; "If I could have discovered any satisfactory evidence of the neglect or evasion of duty by these officers in this case, it would have been no less consonant with my feelings than with my judgment, to have recommended their instant dismissal from the public service."

A MISREPRESENTATION.

" But says the Doctor, it is the duty of the President to see this law executed, because he signed it."-Liberty Party Paper. "The Doctor" did not say anything like it.

What he did say was this: "The duty of the President of the United States," under the Constitution, is, "to see that the laws be faithfully executed" As Mr. Fillmore has sanctioned this Fugitive law by his signature, he will of course feel bound to enforce ii, by the means at his disposal, which may be necessary."

I was simply stating what Mr. Fillmore's course would be, not what it ought to be. If he believe any law to be constitutional and right, he ought to see that it be executed. If he do not so believe, he ought to say so to Congress, and recommend its repeal.

LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI.

This Legislature, according to proclamation, convened on the 10th. Governor Quitman sent in his message, recommending that the Leglislature demand the line of 360 30' to the Pacific ocean, or such amendments of the Constitution as would prevent further encroachments by the non-slaveholding States. And for himself, he avowed his belief in the policy of secession.

The latest news from the Legislature is to the 22d. Nothing had been agreed upon by both oranches, and there was a great division of opinon. General Foote addressed the public in the State House on the 20th, in a strong Union speech, which was enthusiastically received.

MOSES A. CARTLAND.

Mr. Tuck having declined a renomination for Congress in the first Congressional district, New Hampshire, Moses A. Cartland has been nominated in his place. Mr. Tuck has proved himself a most estimable and faithful Representative. Mr. Cartland is a man thorough in all good principles, of fine abili-

DEATH OF COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

ties, and will be a worthy successor.

The telegraph announces the death, which has been for some time expected, of Richard M. John-son, of Kentucky. He died at his residence in Scott county, of that State, on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th. He was in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and had served his country faith-fully, in various civil and military capacities, dur-ing the greater part of his life.

born in the year 1785, became a memer of the Kentucky Legislature in 1807, and in 1813 raised a regiment to fight the combined English and Indian forces in the Northwest. He served as a colonel under General Harrison during the whole campaign, with distinguished bravery, and at the battle of the Thames, in parbravery, and at the battle of the Thames, in particular, achieved a brilliant reputation by his conquest and destruction of the noted chief Tecumseh, who was probably killed by his hand. Colonel Johnson never asserted that as a fact, though the inference was unavoidable, from the description he gave of the positions of the various parties during the battle, that the Indian was killed by him. He was too modest to claim, positively, an honor which was disputed by others; but the prevailing opinion of the country, we believe, is, that his title to it was just.

In 1819, Col. Johnson was elected to the Senate of the United States, to fill an unexpired term, and afterwards to the House of Representatives, where he served until the year 1837,

increased from 1,775,073 to 2,295,856. Cotton and woollen spindles have doubled, and

distilleries decreased 78 to 43. The houses in Massachusetts numbered in 1840 96,550, in 1850 134,041. At both periods, the number of persons to a house was nearly the

LETTER FROM LONDON.

London, November 8, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: The agitation in reference to the recent measures of the Pope has been increasing throughout the past week, and is now increasing. Clergymen have everywhere preached in reference to can afford to fight, though circumstances may yet them and lavmen have written about them, until cause them to do that which they have not the there is quite an excitement raised.

Tuesday the 5th was the anniversary of "Guido Faukes' Gunpowder Plot," and I was much amused to see with what zeal the younger portion of the community kept it up. It is a custom on that day for the boys to carry about the streets all manner of grotesque images representing the unfortunate Guy Faukes, and to hold out their caps for premiums to all who venture to look at the figures. But this anniversary they were not content with showing up poor Faukes and his confederates, but carried about ridiculous effigies of Cardinal Wiseman in his red cap and Dr. Ullathorne, which were received by the people with cries and groans.

Several houses near the St. George Cathedral vere so much afraid of a popular outbreak that they hung out inscriptions over their doors and To the Editor of the National Era: windows, testifying their loyalty to the Queen, and their abhorrence of the Pope and the Cathoecuted-one in particular, which was drawn about the streets all day by two horses, and on which money had been spent with a liberal hand.

The churches are in the habit of holding sercountry the clergymen preached sermons on ing. But the most remarkable occurrence of the

addressed to the Bishop of Durham. In the and detention of fugitive slaves. course of it he avows his conviction that the Pope's conduct in parcelling the Kingdom out to his new-made Bishops, and giving his commands ented members of our bar, and at that time a without the slightest reference to the existing member of our State Senate from this city. Church of England, which is striking at the Queen's supremacy, is an insult to this Governharsh measures-the laws shall be closely examined, and if they have been or are trespassed upon in the least, the propriety of action shall be duly considered.

To wind up with, he administers a cutting rebuke to those members of the church who of late have manifested decided symptoms of a sympathy without any bias or preposeession in favor of the marshal or his deputy, I must say that, though I can see no evidence of any particular activity and energy on their part, it seems to me there does not sufficiently appear any cause for the censure her from enemies without. her from enemies without. This letter has excited great attention, and

commended for the Premier a good deal of applause, which no one can deny he has not been overfed with of late.

Kingdom is very powerful. It is very strange that intelligent dissenters

yet the majority of them are ranged against the reform. They contend that the Church of England will contrive to make something from it, but it is not possible, for the plan only contemplates secular education. The opponents of the scheme deny that the Government has a right to tax the property of the people to support these schools, and say that if they admit it, they also admit the right of the State to tax for the support of its churches. But the two questions are entirely unlike, inasmuch as all men are agreed upon the mere question of secular education for children, while they are disagreed on religion. But in the ranks of opposition are to be found such men as Edmund Miall, Joseph Sturge, and other noble men, and it moves on slowly against such an opposition. Mr. Cobden declares, however, that he will agitate, and make it a great national question; and if he does so, he cannot fail to be successful. His right-hand man in the great Corn Law agitation. John Bright is not heartily in favor of the plan, as he imagines voluntaryism sufficient to elevate England, but he will not op-

A grand entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House to his friends on Wednesday evening. There was a brilliant gathering, and among others the American Min-

ister, Mr. Lawrence. He spoke twice during the evening, and very happily, too, for a man who makes no professions as an orator. The Indus-trial Exhibition was well drunk and toasted by the company.

During the past week, Henry Box Brown has arrived at Liverpool, and the papers are chroni-cling his arrival with an account of his wonder-

cling his arrival with an account of his wonder-ful escape from slavery.

The general feeling here in reference to the Fugitive Slave Bill is one of horror and disgust.

The friends of Progress are mortified, and the Conservatives are crowing over it as a proof that Republicanism cannot insure the liberties of a

monarchical form of Government.

The only surviving son of Mr. Hallam, the distinguished author of the "Middle Ages," died last week near Rome, and his family in London have been thrown into the deepest distress. He was talented, and promised to become distinguished in literature. guished in literature. The new mayor affair is not yet settled in France, as he will not accept his appointment to

France, as he will not accept his appointment to Nantes.

General Changarnier has issued a proclamation to his troops to abstain from every kind of demonstration, and to utter no cries while under arms. This has caused quite an excitement, and many have construed it into disrespect for the President; but it is said that the General subsequently had an interview with him, during which he told Louis Napoleon that he intended to dispense the him in the act.

no disrespect for him in the act.

General Lahitte is elected in "due Nord" to a seat in the Assembly. The Socialists tried to prevent his election by abstaining from the polls, but were not successful. He needed 36,000 votes to secure his election, and received over 50,000. General Carrelet has been appointed to the command of the first military division in Paris, in

the room of Neumoyer.

M. Guizot has returned during the past week to Paris, as well as Marshal Jerome Bonaparte.
The father of the French Ambassador at the
Court of St. James died a few days since in

from the Vice Presidency, he has served, we believe, in the Kentucky Legislature, but of that we are not certain.

Col. Johnson was not a man of sparkling or original abilities, nor of great cultivation of mind, but his generosity was unbounded, and his instincts and disposition noble. He made many friends by his urbane deportment and kindly nature, and his death will be deplored by a large circle of admirers.

Valuation in Massachusetts.—According to an abstract of the assessors' returns in Massachusetts, 800 miles of railway since 1840 have been finished in the State, displacing a great many stage lines. The number of horses has increased in the same time from 6,000 to 7,400.

The produce of wheat has declined from 101,178 bushels to 28,487; while that of Indian corn has increased from 1,775,073 to 2,295,856.

Electorate, all Europe is now turning its attention towards Schleswig Holstein.

Austria will cobige the two parties to stop fighting. It is as yet doubtful whether the Holsteiners will obey the summons; but, unless they are backed by Prussia, they can do nothing against a power like that of Austria.

Now, while the lovers of peace have long been axiously wishing to see the foolish war in Holstein closed, and the quarrel amicably adjusted, yet they cannot very well reliab such a forced peace. If an Austrian army, with hordes of Russians at their back, are to step in between two belligerant parties, at will, and threaten to cut their throats if they do not stop fighting, things have come to a dangerous pass. It is an unpleasant precedent to be established in Europe.

There can be no doubt but that Prussia has played anything but an honest, straight-forward course in this Schleswig Holstein affair; and yet circumstances do not warrant such a despotic interference on the part of Austria.

terference on the part of Austria.

It may be that Prussia will not remain quiet

She would have acted the wise part, if, instead of waiting until Austria and Russia wanted to close the war in Holstein, she had, by an honorable policy, herself have peaceably brought the dispute to a close.

to a close.

Some facts have recently been published in the Continental papers, which show pretty conclusively mhy Austria and Prussia have concluded not to fight. The simple fact is, that they cannot afford it. The financial condition of both Governments is chaotic. Prussia keeps up a show of a full Treasury, but it is only show, while Austria is almost bankrupt. Her expenses during the last year were over a hundred million of dollars, while her present state of indebtedness amounts to five hundred millions. Neither Government can afford to fight, though circumstances may yet esources to pay for. Elihu Burritt has an address to the German

People in the Times of to-day, dated at Hamburg, and written, I presume, upon the eve of his return to England. Some portions of it have aroused the ire of the Times, and it devotes a column to it, hardly treating the author of it with ommon decency.

The weather in England, which generally at

this season of the year is dismally wet and foggy, has been bright and fair, and mild as our American Indian summer. The railway excursions have had a fine time of it, but are now pretty much at an end for this season. They anticipat a great harvest the coming year, and will not be disappointed, for it is the year of the great exhi-

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA November 22, 1850.

Last evening, in common with hundreds of others who were opposed to the humbug patriotism of the move, we attended the "Great Union" By the Christian reader the "Footprints" Last evening, in common with hundreds of lic religion. Some of the effigies were well ex- ism of the move, we attended the "Great Union Meeting" at the Museum Building.

opposed to the infamous resolutions offered by Ex-Vice President Dellar and donted by the meet. vices on that day, and this year all over the Vice President Dallas, and adopted by the meet-

week, which has reference to this agitation, is a refuses the assistance of our State officers, and letter which the Premier, Lord John Russell, has | prohibits the use of our prisons for the recapture |

The name of this gentleman was announced as one of the speakers for the evening, and, although constelly called for failed to address the audiance of the speakers for the evening, and although will prove a valuable contribution to Christian ment and her Majesty. Still he would advise no repeatedly called for, failed to address the audi-

books, is a question which he is most capable of

The doctrines advocated at this meeting, you will need no assurance, are not those of the mass of our citizens.

Signatures could be obtained for the call of any meeting, the ultimate effect of which would be supposed to increase the demand for "cotton and woollen goods;" and this, you may be assured, was one of the objects of the demonstration. It was one of the objects of the demonstration. It was a service by the friends of coden's plan of public schools, and the friends of education feel encouraged, for its influence over the

Many, like the editor of the Sun, of this city, signed the call, not from any belief in its necessito, but because "their views might be misrepresented" if they refused to do so. Others, like the will oppose a system of national education, but as editors of the North American and Spirit of the Times, refused to add their names to the list, although anathematized for this exhibition of man-ly independence.

For the full report of the speeches, you can

refer to the Ledger of this city, a paper which is one of the most devout worshippers at the shrine of Freedom on one day, but is sure on the next to turn apostate to its faith of the previous morning. Well! there is nothing like pleasing all.

The addresses were remarkable only for their disregard of the right, and their failure in even an allusion to the morality of the question at

Issue.
Josiah Randall, Esq, who delivered the most compromising speech of the evening, (compro-nising all on one side,) had the temerity to assert

that if a proposition were made to introduce slavery into our own Commonwealth, he would pos-tively oppose such a scheme!

Frightened at his own boldness, he immediately poured soft words into the ears of our "Southern brethren," and desired us to remember "that with them it is a practical question, with us a specu-

lative theory."

Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., also occupied some time Issac Hallenurst, Esq., also occupied some time in recounting the wrongs and outrages which have been inflicted on the devoted South by their Northern opponents, and closed with a patriotic appeal to the Star Spangled Banner to become the silent orator on that occasion; an appeal which, as far as his address was concerned, was ully sympathized in by the audience.

Addresses were delivered by Col. James Page, Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, and others; one-half of the speakers being Whigs and the other half Democrats. This is, doubtless, preliminary to that great union of parties, of which Daniel Webster to be the soul

One of the speakers said that, "If Massachusetts shall discard Daniel Webster, the nation is ready to receive him." There was no need of his having placed his proposition in the subjunc-tive mood, for that State has certainly realized

It can scarcely be possible that the moderate men of the South can be deceived by the hypoc-risy of Northern sycophants, who wait, with sup-ple joints, to bend lowly before the presence of ple Joints, to bend lowly before the presence of every man clothed in the purple of office.

The meeting was gotten up for the purpose of making political capital, as well as for increasing the demand for "Goods;" and you will not, I

ope, fail to give its movers that notoriety which open and to give his move that me interfect which is commensurate with their merits and desires.

They forgot in their speeches and resolutions are traitors of the South, and expended their

the traitors of the South, and expended their stalwart energies on the "three" devoted men in this city who are in favor of the dissolution of our indissoluble Union.

We shall have to get the two best speakers of the city, Hon. David Paul Brown and Dr. William Elder, to pour some of their phials of consolution on the aching heads of these monopolizers of our principle.

of our patriotism. Yours truly, LETTER FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor of the National Era:

SIR: Since the State election, a mighty calm has passed over the face of our good city, and scarce a ripple of excitement disturbs the monotnous look of its placid countenance. The Whigs are sore enough with their late defeat, and do not all possess the philosophy of the daily " Bee" man,

who, on learning the result of the election, placed

pon his bulletin board the emphatic sentence-

"We have met the enemy, and they are his!" It is understood that General Caleb Cushing, vho has been elected a State Representative by the town of Newburyport, will be a prominent candidate for the office of Speaker the ensuing

The Governor and Council met yesterday at the State House, to count 'the votes for members of the State Senate. To-morrow is the time set for the final trial in those towns which have failed to elect their Representtives.

Boutwell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, whose election by the Legislature is now morally certain, is a gentleman whose character and standing, aside from his political views, is

himself many friends among his political opponents, and, if elected, will hardly fail to enjoy a

good degree of public confidence. The vacancy existing on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, since the resignation of Judge Wilder, was yesterday filled, by the Governor and Council, by the unanimous confirmation of Judge George T. Bigelow, of the Court of Common Pleas, who had been previously nominated by the Governor as a candidate for that office. Judge Bigelow is, comparatively, a young man, but has ably sustained himself in the position he has occupied, in the Common Pleas Court, as an upright, impartial judge, and an energetic, active, and able man. The appointment is one likely to give very general satisfaction. Judge

Bigelow is an anti-Webster Whig. Speaking of courts, brings to mind an amusing instance of juvenile depravity which came before the police court for investigation a few days since. It would seem that a firm on Kilby street had for some time found that their copy of the daily Post, which was left each morning on their steps, was uniformly an old copy. At some loss to know how friend Greene had got so far behind the times, they watched the following morning, and discovered that the paper was left, as usual, by the carrier, but that in a few moments afterwards it was taken by a boy who had opportunely been on the lookout, and an old one substituted for it on the doorstep. Truly this boy possessed a spice of the practical, and a spirit of utilitarianism hard to beat, even in this land of wooden nut-

megs.
A new and most interesting republication has A new and most interesting republication has recently made its appearance from the press of one of our most enterprising publishing houses, which bids fair to take its place among the scientific treatises of the day. The book is entitled "Footprints of the Creator," and is from the pen of Hugh Miller, the auther of "Old Red Sandstone," a work held in high and deserved estimation by every lover of geological pursuits. The present volume is edited by our distinguished fellow-citizen, Professor L. Agassiz, who has prefaced the book by an intensely interesting biographical notice of its remarkable author.

Mr. Miller possesses one peculiarity, which, it is much to be regretted, is seldom attained by men devoted to scientific researches, viz: the faculty of communicating the results of those re-

ulty of communicating the results of those researches in such a manner that they can be appreciated and understood by the popular mind, as well as by the more deeply learned. His writings possess an interest allke for the humblest reader and the most gifted philosopher.

Having himself ricen from comparative observed

tions.

Mr. Miller excels in the strength of his posi-

Another efficient laborer in the same general Whether this was through the design of the committee, or whether Mr. Gibbons thought it would not be exactly consistent for him to advocate the repeal of a law which, but a few years before, he had caused to be engrafted on our statute books, is a question which he is most capable of ciently at home with this subject never to base any of his arguments upon false premises or unfounded hypotheses. His writings, to be understood, must be read with much care and deep reflection. He has delved deep to collect facts upon which his deductions are founded, and it is in the recesses of the thinking mind that they are destined to find a lodgement. G. F. B.

> The subscribers to the Era in Cincinnati, as their terms expire, will be called upon by our Agent, Mr. John Kirman, to whom they will make payments, including postthe Era sent to that place. The arrangements we

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WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845

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the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single
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Nov. 25.

GEO. W. LIGHT, 3 Cernhill.

deservedly popular with all classes of the community. Plain, unostentations in his manners, and republican in his spirit, he has secured for Oct. 25—tf

Having himself risen from comparative obscurity, a stone-mason by trade, having no advantages of birth or education, Mr. Miller now stands be-

must be regarded with especial interest, as meet-Meeting" at the Museum Building.

The room was filled with men of all shades of opinion, among whom were many known to be curious book, the "Vestiges of Creation." It posed to each other. Perhaps no writer has ever been so perfectly successful as our author, in ex-hibiting and holding up to view the utter false-hood of this assertion. His profound knowledge Among these resolutions was one urging the hibiting Among these resolutions was one urging the immediate repeal of our State law of 1847, which refuses the assistance of our State officers, and prohibits the use of our prisons for the recapture resolution. His profound knowledge of his subject, and the clearness of his intellect, have enabled him to detect and expose the fallacies which have long hung around the pathway of the geological student, and proved stumbling-This law was passed through the exertions of blocks even to good men, who have shrunk back the Hon. Charles Gibbons, one of the most tal-as they beheld the apparent discrepancy between their religious faith and their scientific deduc-

made there for the delivery of the paper have put an end to the complaints with which we were formerly troubled; and making the cost of the paper to the subscribers no greater than before, are very generally acceptable to our patrons. We hope to have an increase in our list in that AS TO YOUNG MEN.

. Kesistance in Hesse Cassel.—Examiner
. How France might — Gen. Napier,
. America and Africa.—Times.
. British Relations with Brasil.—Manchester Guardian.

Correspondence, New Books.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appared to me to be the most useful. It contains in deed the exposition only of the current literature af the English language; but this, by its immense extendant comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mindighen the utmostexpansion of the presentage. Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
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Addressed.

THE superiority of this Paint over all other, for carriage, house, and ship painting, will be seen in its rapid sale. It is not over four months since this paint has been introduced into market, and our agent has been able to order one hundred toos. This paint is ground in oil and put up ready for use, from the finest black, down to any shade to suit the face.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

PURLIC MEETINGS AT THE NORTH.

AT SARDINIA, OHIO-ABRIDGED. To the Editor of the National Era: On Monday, the 10th instant, the citizens of Brown County, Ohio, held a meeting at Sardinia the object of which was, to express their displeas the onject of which was, to express their displeasure at the late law of Congress providing for the arrest and return of fugitive slaves.

Dr. J. M. Beck of Sardinia, and Rev. Mr. Gil-

mur of Red Oak, addressed the meeting, both of whom were big with indignation.

After the addresses, the following resolutions were offered, and adopted, by the unanimous voice

of the meeting:

1. Resolved, That the law, passed at the last session of Congress, relating to fugitives from labor, is at open war with justice, liberty, the Constitution of the United States, and the Word of

3 Resolved. That all who voted in favor of that law are traitors to the Constitution and Christianity, and, unless they repent and bring forth fruit meet for repentance, richly deserve the contempt and execration of every lover of right and of posterity.

4. Resolved, That all who accept the detestable

offices created by that law forfeit all claims to the regard and respect of their neighbors; and we hereby pledge ourselves that, knowingly, we will neither buy, sell, lend, nor borrow, with any one, nor support for any office any one, who may accept a reighbors a variety of the second support.

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO-ABRIDGED.

To the Editor of the National Era: At a large and respectable meeting of the citi-zens of Cleveland, held at the Empire Hall on Friday evening, September 1ith, for the purpose of discussing the Fugitive law, John A. Foot was called to the Chair, and M. C. Younglove and H.

F. Brayton were appointed Secretaries.

Meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Perry.

Joel Tiffany moved that a committee of five be appointed to present resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Chair nominated the following persons on

Joel Tiffany, Reuben Hitchcock, George A. Benedict, H. V. Wilson, and George O. H. Knapp.
This committee having retired, on call of the

meeting, it was most eloquently and enthusiasti-cally addressed by Edward Wade, Rev. Dr. Per-The following resolutions, reported by the committee, were passed unanimously.

On motion of M. C. Younglove, the following committee were appointed by the Chair to carry

out the object of the 5th resolution:

M. C. Younglove, Samuel Starkweather, Edward Wade, Thomas Bolton, and J. W. Briggs.

On motion of Edward Wade, the Chair appointed the following persons on committee to prepare and circulate petitions to Congress for

the repeal of the Fugitive law, and pronecessary funds to defray the expenses inciden Dudley Baldwin, Parker Handy, Harvey Rice

Buckley Stedman, and Joel Tiffany.

1. Resolved, That the passage of the Fugitive law was an act unauthorized by the Constitution, hostile to every principle of justice and humanity, and, if persevered in, fatal to Human Freedom. desolved, That that law strikes down som of the dearest principles upon which our fathers predicated their right to assert and maintain their independence, and is characterized by the most tyrannical exercise of power; and that it cannot be sustained without repudiating the doc-trines of the Declaration of Independence, and the principles upon which all free Governments

3. Resolved, That tyranny consists in the wilfully violating, by those in power, of man's natural right to personal security, personal liberty, and private property; and it matters not whether the act is exercised by one man or a million of men, it is equally unjust, unrighteous, and destructive of the ends of all just Governments.

4. Resolved, That, regarding some portions of the Fugitive law as unconstitutional, and the whole of it as oppressive, unjust, and unrighteous we deem it the duty of every good citizen to de nounce, oppose, and resist, by all proper means, the execution of said law; and that we demand its immediate and unconditional repeal, and will not cease to agitate the question, and use all our powers to secure that object, until it is accomplishe Resolved. That we recommend that a meeting of the citizens of this county be held at Clevelan on the 26th day of Ootober instant, to consider

deemed expedient. AT RICHMOND, NEW YORK-ABRIDGED. To the Editor of the National Era:

At a public meeting of the citizens of Richmond Ontario county, N. Y., opposed to the Fugitive Slave law, held November 17, 1850, Joseph Garlinghouse, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. Z. Paul appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were presented, discussed, and adopted:

Resolved, That the acts of Congress, concerni persons held to service and labor in one State and escaping into another, are at war with the Con-stitution, with the received maxims of common law, with the rights of the people, with the free exercise of true religion, with human nature itself, with the principles of national justice, with the law of our Creator; and we therefore hold our-

selves bound to consider and treat them, before God and man, as being absolutely null and void.

2. Resolved, That we hold them to be unconstitutional, because they do not provide for a trial by jury, nor the due process of law; because they create tribunals unauthorized by the Constitu-tion, confer upon them unconstitutional powers, make them dependent on the power that appoints them, and offer a bribe to decide against the defendant, removing from him all means of defence suspending in his case the habeas corpus, and excluding his testimony while receiving that of the plaintiff, thus superseding and displacing the independent judiciary, which the Constitution was designed to establish; because, moreover, instead of establishing justice, causing domestic tranquillity, providing for the general defence, securing the blessings of liberty, and guaranteeing every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, they are obviously (not to say notoriously) designed to overthrow and counteract all these noble ends for which the Constitution was formed.

5. Resolved, That since, in the language of com-mon law, enactments contrary to fundamental morality and the law of nature are void, and are to be considered, not as bad law, but as no law, we are not to be seduced by the sophistry that bids us obey wicked laws until they are repealed 6. Resolved, Hence, also, that no modifications or amendments of these enactments, to bring them into apparent or real conformity to the Constitu-tion, shall tempt us to obey them while they reire us to disobey God, denying, as we do, in the Christianity and of common law, that can enactments can have the force of valid law while they controvert the Divine law.

8. Resolved, That-the Union and the Constitu-

tion are of no value except as instruments of jus-tice, of security, and of liberty; that (in the language of the Declaration of Independence) when-ever they become destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish them, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such a form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

9. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Era, Washington, D. C.

Z. Paul, Secretary. Z. PAUL, Secretary.

From the Fairfield (S. C.) Herald-October 31, 1850. OUR POSITION.

We have been frequently charged with being hostile to the present Federal Government. We are so, and for the following very satisfactory reasons, among many others. Because, for the last thirty years, it has prove

Because it has, by its late action, destroyed the sovereignty and equality of fifteen States of this Confederacy, and degraded them to the condition cy, and degraded them to the condition

Because it has ceased to afford us protection in any particular, its whole aim being to break down and destroy the South.

Because it is an Abolition Government, strik-

ing directly at the institutions and domestic policy of the section in which we live, its whole legislation being shaped to this end, and having this only for its object.

Because, in fine, it has most signally failed, as an experiment of the capacity of the people for self-government, inasmuch as the rights of one section has been trampled under foot, to gratify the fanaticism and lust for power of the other.

We are in favor of its dissolution or disunion—

Because it will bring wealth and greatness to the South, under a Southern Confederacy, which must inevitably arise from dissolution.

Because it will restore the sovereignty, inde-

Because it will promote the cause of religion, norality, and civilization, in the South. Because it will build up a system of internal ents, increase the number of schools,

improvements, increase colleges, &c.

Because it will destroy entirely pauperism, by enabling every man, not physically diseased, to earn his daily bread, and accumulate, from the abundance of our prosperity, a fortune for himself abundance to the extense of th Because it will renew and perpetuate the ex-periment of the capability of the people for self-

Because, even if the slavery question is settled the seeds of discord have been too deeply sown by the North, ever to bring forth any other fruit than hostility, and constant wrangling between

Because the Union is too large, and composed of too various interests, ever to harmonize together.

Because we honestly believe the Almighty never intended that the generous and noble Southerner should constitute one people, with the cold, calculating, plundering Yankee.

For the National Era THE UNKNOWN GRAVE.

BY S. S. HARDING.

Inscribed to Mrs. P. A. M., whose husband died on his road to California, and was buried in the wilderness at Heber's Spring.]

No solemn bell announced his funeral hour. Nor sable hearse with its dark nodding plumes, Nor deep toned organ with its mystle power,

By Heber's murmuring fount he sleeps alone. The wild bird's song and night wind's solemn moan Each flower that springs above his quiet breast

And closing their bright eyes, as if in rest, Shed dewy tears upon the unknown tomb

The oriole, with flashing wing, At sultry noon, her purple breast to lave, Shall gambol in the wavelets of the spring,

Then chant a requiem o'er the unknown grave. The red man here, with bow unstrung, Shall pause to mark the consecrated sod, And breathing the wild dirge his mother sung,

The wild doe shall forsake the sultry glades. And, startled not at note of horn or hound, Teach her young fawns to crop the tender blades

That spring so green above the sacred mound And when the hills re-echo to the tread Of hurrying caravans toward the golden West, Stern-visaged men shall pause, a tear to shed

And there shall come a time when the deep solitude Which broods o'er hill and plain shall pass away, And the green valleys smile with hamlets-rude And village spires catch the last gleam of lingering de So shall the wild flowers mourning for the early dead,

The oriole with flashing wing and mystic song, The wild doe and her fawns with nimble tread, And th' red man with his bow unstrung-All, all shall disappear;

And stalwart axeman's strokes. But, undisturbed by time or change, th' unknown grav With its wild legends, shall be found, And the rude ploughman turn aside to save

So shall the forest, with her monerch oaks,

From desecration the sacred mound. And thou bright fount! spring of holy name! Smiling oasis on a desert track! Mercifully thy waters quench'd the fever's flame,

And sooth'd the dying stranger's rack. Flow on, flow on, long as the wild bird dips Her panting bosom in thy limrid wave; Flow on, blest fount, to cool the dying lips

Of the lone wanderer, and his burning brow to lave And there is one whose cheeks have paled their bloom Whose feet may never press thy dewy sod, Who hears a voice from out that unknown tomb, In wailing night winds, messengers of GoD.

List, list, pale mourner, for it breathes thy name As erst, in the lone dying stranger's prayer; and soft as music in a dream,

It murmurs, "my poor wife," as when death quench'd the flame Milan, Indiana, January, 1850.

For the National Era. REPLY TO SECESSION No. 2.

* The dying words of M.

In reveiwing the articles of my brother, I hope I shall not use epithets which the enemies have applied to him by way of opprobrium; and I would suggest if the brother would not do well to cease applying the term "Come-outers," and, when he speaks of the brethren of the Free Church, give them their appropriate assignations.

Brother Fullerton first notices a proposition laid down by Brother George Gordon: That "the act of secession from a corrupt church is essentially the same as that of suspending or excommunicating a disorderly or reprobate member." He says: "It follows of course, that when we withdraw from an erring branch of the true Israel, by the authority of Heaven, we silence all its ministers, and debar from the communion table all its members;" and predicated upon this are all the remarks which he makes concerning not pertinent. Here we take issue with our brother, and deny that its ministers are all silenced, or its members debarred from the communion table. What is meant by excommunicat ing a church? Nothing more, than that the ministers and members of that church are not any longer recognised as Christian ministers and Christian people, simply because they are connected with it as ministers and members. We hold that their relation to the church no longer gives them a claim upon us, for the extension of Christian communion or Christian recognition. There may, however, be ministers and members in it, who, from the relation which they sustain to Christ, may claim from us Christian commu nion. This is all we understand Brother Gordon

as teaching, and all that necessarily follows from his proposition. I would illustrate by an example. We have withdrawn from the Old School and New School Presbyterian churches. What have we said by that withdrawal? Clearly this: that, because they retain in their communion ministers and laymen who practice slaveholding, we cannot recognise a man to be a minister, or a Christian, simply because he is in good and regular standing in those bodies. This we are bound to do, according to the constitutions of those churches, if we remain constituent parts of them. If, however, we should be convined, from sources other than their membership in those bodies, that some of the ministers are Christian ministers, and some of ner to Christ; and when it had done this work, the members are Christian people, we may, and it had accomplished the end of its institution ought to, recognise them as such. We excommunicate them as Presbyterians, because their being such is no evidence of Christian character, since the vile slaveholder is a good Presbyterian; but South, having robbed us during this period of not less than one thousand millions, to build up Northern interests and institutions. we commune with them as Christians, on their giving us Scriptural evidence of their Christian obaracter. If, then, there should be as good Christians in churches from which we have sections the second many three characters. If, then, there should be as good Christians in church was typically pure; and the church was typically pure, essentially. Christians in churches from which we have seceded as Isabella Graham, and the "Witherspoons and Chalmerses," as we trust there are, we do not exclude them from the Lord's table, nor depose them from the ministry. All, therefore

to me, that there is cogency in the argument that "there was but one church in olden times, and our Lord and his Apostles had either to commune in it, or go to the world." In reply to this argument, it is asked, "And is there more than one church now?" We answer, with respect to out-ward organization, that there is. Under the Old Testament dispensation, that there is. Under the Old Testament dispensation, there was but one outward form of religious organization—an absolute pattern given by Divine authority, from which, at the peril of God's sore displeasure, no one could depart. There were officiating officers appointed of God, upon whose ministrations the people were consistent or write out without incurring God's disequired to wait, and, without incurring God's displeasure, they could not wait upon the ministra-tions of others. There was one place where these officers must minister, and they were not allowed to minister anywhere else. This is not the case ization. Religious teachers of different families and nations, inducted into office in different ways, may officiate in a manner acceptable to God None but bigoted Catholics will deny this declaration. Under the Old Testament dispensation, association with men whose moral characters were not pure, in the outward for the control of the prophet Ezekiel brought was, that ungodly strangers were brought into the sanctuary. They were uncircumcised in flesh and to ceremonies, and not to personal immorality. I hold myself prepared to show this, whenever it is called in question. Let the brother bring forward his instances. The charge which the prophet Ezekiel brought was, that ungodly strangers were brought into the sanctuary. They were uncircumcised in flesh and the congression. ssity. It was not a voluntary act on the part of the individual, whether in worshipping dod, in the outward forms, he should do it in connection with men whose moral characters were oure or not. If he worshipped God according to is institution, he must associate with men whose noral characters were not pure. And such was he peculiar character of the Old Testame church, that no guilt was attached to those who thus associated. But the character of the church under the New dispensation lays us under no such necessity, and is such as requires us not to associate with men whose moral character is impure. There is a glorous liberty from the restric-tions and burdens of the Old dispensation granted to us under the New, and no man shall bring me again into bondage. The immediate ends of the two dispensations were so different, that to eason from one to the other is fallacio one dispensation was a schoolmaster to bring unto Christ-that is, to teach the nature of the true Gospel and illustrate its purity; the other is a proclamation of the true Gospel, without the schoolmaster. The one had the shadew; the other has the image. Therefore, because there was but one form of outward organization, and because of the peculiar character of that organiza-tion, if men worshipped God in it, they must asociate with persons whose moral characters were oot pure, and they were required to worship in that organization, there was no guilt attached to them for thus worshipping. We think the brother mistakes the point of Mr. Hawkins's argu-

ment. I think Mr. Hawkins's argument is, that the Saviour did not commune with the Pharisees and Sadducees, when he ate the Passover with But my argument, drawn from the typical character of the church under the Jewish dispensation, seems to excite the brother's wonder. The proposi-tion I laid down, when quoted in full, is this: "The church, under the Mosaic dispensation, was typical, exhibiting, by types and shadows and ceremonies, what was really to be possessed in the Christian dispensation." So, long, therefore, as her typical other respects."

Brother Fullerton represents me as saying that

the church under the Mosaic dispensation was "merely typical." That the Jews had nothing but a "typical kingdom." But surely I said no such thing; nor does the argument which I draw from this proposition necessarily require, in order to be conclusive, that I assume any such ground, What I intended to say, and what a fair construc-tion of my language, when fully quoted, makes me say, was, that the church under the Mosaic dispensation had, as a distinctive characteristic, a typical character. That is, she presented under types, and shadows, and ceremonies, that which we possess as glorious realities; and that this was the immediate end which she was intended to answer under that dispensation. I expressly stated in what her typical character consisted, viz; in exhibiting by types, and shadows, and ceremonies, what was really to be possessed in the Christian dispensation." I say again, without fear of successful contradiction, that the great distinguishing characteristic of the church under the Mosaic despensation, when compared with the church under the Christian, is, that she presented under types, and shadows, and ceremonies, what we have in glorious realities. Brother Fullerton says bad, if not worse, than the men of the world, to "there were typical persons, and typical ordinances, in the Old Testament church. And so there are now." But I ask, in all candor, was not the whole framework of that dispensation typical? So much so, as to give character to the church under it. That is not the fact with respect to the New Testament church. The Old Testament church had her typical High Priest, her typical sacrifices, her typical priesthood, her typical sanctuaries, shadowing forth the church; and her typical Heaven, the most holy place. She had her typical purifications and rites. The truth is, and there can be no disguising it, that nearly all the forms of worship in the church, under the Mosiac dispensation, were typical. If the forms of worship in any church in our times were as uniformly and as essentially corrupt as were the forms of the Jewish church typical, none would hesitate to pronounce it a corrupt church. Why, then, hesitate to call the Jewish church in these Why, things typical. But, Brother Fullerton says they are represented as being the same kingdom; and this they could not be, if one had a typical character, and the other has not. But we beg leave to differ. Their identity may consist with these differences. The Apostle, in his letter to the Ephesians, declares that "the Old Testament and the same church, by taking away this typical character," by abolishing in his flesh the enmity, even the law of commandments contained in ordinan-ces; for to make in himself of twain one new man; and thus was the "middle wall of partition" bro-

ken down between the Jew and Gentile. It was asserted in the argument to which the brother objects, that in admittance to the offices and membership of the Old Testament church, respect was had to the typical, and not to the personal, holiness of those admitted. That the great end of the church under the Mosaic dispensation was to exhibit truth by types and shadows and that nothing more was essential in order to and that nothing more was essential in order to a place in the church, than that typical purity which would fit them as typical persons thus to proclaim truth. The High Priest was a type of Christ, not in his moral character, but in his typical character. If typically holy, therefore, he might accomplish the end in view. He might show forth the perfect holiness of Christ. So the Lamb, if typically perfect, though it had no moral character whatever, could show forth Christ as our sacrifice. So the membership of the church, if atonement by the blood of the sin the church, it atonement by the blood of the sin offering had been made for their sins, typically, and they had been purified by sprinkling of water according to God's institution, could represent, in their typical holiness, what a person must be in order to have communion with God and enter into Heaven. This great truth was propagated not by the ways, observed on the truth. claimed not by the moral character, but by the typical character of the individual. The great end of the institution was therefore attained by the shadow, viz: to teach a man that he must be holy in order to hold communion with God or enter into Heaven. Men were not taught that they had communion with God in the ceremonies of the Old Testament dispensation, but these cere-monies taught them how they might have communion with him. They were not taught that the blood of the Lambtook away their sin, but that the blood of Christ, whom the Lamb typified, would take away their sins. To teach was the end of the This is a mere abstract of the argument. In

the course of the argument it was sta of Israel. And how is this declaration proved in-correct? The brother says, if he means that he Because it is an Abolition Government, striking directly at the institutions and domestic policy of the section in which we live, its whole
legislation being shaped to this end, and having
legislation being shaped to this end, and having
Because, in fine, it has most signally failed, as
an experiment of the capacity of the people for
section has been trampled under foot, to gratify
the fanaticism and lust for power of the other.

We are in favor of its dissolution or dissolution.

Because it will bring wealth and greatness to
the South, under a Southern Confederacy, which
must inevitably arise from dissolution.

Because it will afford us protection in our persons, property, &c.

Because it will off the foul spirit of Abolition, by taking away the food it feeds on.

Because it will put an end to kidnapping and

border thieving, and restore peace and security to the frontier States.

Because it will promote the cause of religion, morality, and civilization, in the South.

The security to the frontier States.

Because it will promote the cause of religion, morality, and civilization, in the South.

The security to the security to the security to the frontier state.

The security to the se if the custom of the Jews were authority. But, by the way, the synagogue itself is not an institu-tion of God. It forms no part of the church under the Mosaic institutions; and when a man was excluded from the synagogue, it did not shut him out from the privileges which belonged to a member of the church in Old Testsment times. It was was an institution of man, for convenience in instruction, altogether without ordinances or regulations by divine appointment. He says "that the discipline of the Jewish church, according to the law, was remarkably rigid. For some of-fences, such as blasphemy, the offender was put to death." He might have added, that they were also put to death for murder. We all know that these were crimes against the state as well as against the church, and that the penalty of death was inflicted as a judicial arrangement. It was to protect society in general that these penalties were enacted. But in all the instances in which the individual was to be cut off from the congregation, or was forbidden to enter it, reference i

> and not the important matter of corruption.
>
> He also alludes to the 15th Psalm. The Psalmist evidently alludes to the tabernacle in figurative sense, and the inquiry is virtually who shall have a dwelling place in the real body of Christ, of which the tabernacle was the type. Dr. Scott says, "the Psalmist addressed himself to God, desirous of being taught who would be

> the accepted and persevering worshippers at his tabernacle. This was typical of the true church of God on earth, all the members of which are heirs also of heaven. The inquiry therefore is virtually this: Who is he that so worships God in this world, as to have a well-grounded hope of eternal life hereafter?" It was never intended to roclaim what character a man should have before he could, according to God's institution, be nember of the congregation of Israel. We are sometimes charged with teaching that there was a different morality taught under the Old Testament from what is taught under the

> that the types and ceremonies of the Mosaic dispensation taught, as necessary to acceptance with God, as pure a morality as do the truths of the Gospel and the institutions of the Christian church. All we assert is, that the same personal gation of Israel was not required as is required in order to membership in the New Testament church. And we account for this by reason of her typical character. We do hold all efforts t induce church members to fellowship as Christians those who may be as corrupt as the Jews were in the days of our Saviour, and to receive as ministers of the pure Gospel of Christ those guilty of as great abominations as the ministers of religion in the Jewish church in the times of our Lord, as exceedingly destructive of all moral

to the charge of that people. They stoned the prophets, and killed them that were sent unto them: they crucified the son of God; they, for a what was really to be possessed in the Christian dispensation." So, long, therefore, as her typical institutions were kept pure, the end of her institutions was attained, no matter what might be the moral character of her ministers and members in other respects."

Brother Fullerton represents me as saying that the physical properties and the resurrection of the dead; they devoted the divinity of Christ—yea, denied Christ altogether; many of them denied the existence of spirits and the resurrection of the dead; they device the divinity of Christ—yea, denied Christ altogether; many of them denied the existence of spirits and the resurrection of the dead; they devoted the son of God; they, for a pretence, made long prayers, and devoured widows' houses; they perverted the institutions of religion into a system of Paganism; they denied the divinity of Christ—yea, denied Christ altogether; many of them denied the existence of spirits and the resurrection of the dead; they for a pretence, made long prayers, and devoured widows' houses; they perverted the institutions of religion into a system of Paganism; they denied the divinity of Christ—yea, denied Christ altogether; many of them denied the existence of spirits and the resurrection of the dead; they for a pretence, made long prayers, and devoured widows' houses; they perverted the institutions of religion into a system of Paganism; they denied the divinity of Christ—yea, denied Christ altogether; many of them denied the existence of spirits and the resurrection of the divinity of Christ—yea, denied Christ altogether; many of them denied the existence of the pretence in the pretence, and the pretence in the pretence, made long prayers, and devoured widows' houses; they prevented the son of God; they for a pretence, made long prayers, and devoured widows' houses; they prevented the son of God; they for a prevented the son denied the doctrine of justification by faith, and the regeneration of the soul by the Spirit of God they were a set of abominable hypocrites; they were a wicked and adulterous generation; the Saviour says they were like whited sepulchresthat they were a generation of vipers. The fact is, they were no better than the Catholic church is now; they were not as good. The men of the world itself are better than they were. I say it without the fear of successful contradiction, that the ungodly world in the free States, in point of orthodoxy, and morality, and pure affection, are far in advance of those who were the teachers and prominent persons in the Jewish church The doctrine that will reconcile us to remaining in such a body will reconcile us to remain out of it. You will not very easily persuade men that it is their duty to abandon the world, which is better, and join a church, which is worse. This dectrine, that we must remain in a church when it is as bad as the Jewish church, the Saviour did not withdraw from it, when have spiritual rule over God's people, might suit a Catholic, but it comes with rather a bad grace from a Protestant. We think it would not be easy "to behold the beauty of God" in such a temple.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

WEST AFRICA .- Accounts of a very interesting character have lately been received from West Africa. Rev. George Thompson has penetrated into the interior, about 200 miles, (300 following the course of the river.) where the people had never before seen a white man. Mr. T. was sent out to West Africa, about two years ago, by the American Missionary Association, as successor to Rev. William Raymond, who accompanied the Amistad Africans to their native country. He was stationed at a place called Kaw-Mendi, on the Little Boom river, about 100 miles south of Sierra Leone, and 50 miles from the coast, this being as near the Mendi country as the missiona ries could reach, owing to the wars then prevailing in that region.

His efforts to instruct and benefit the people

were greatly hindered by the war which was rag-ing among the different tribes in the Sherbro country, and which extended far back into the Mendi country. This war had prevailed several years. The consequence was, that several towns were quite depopulated, the cultivation of the soil was almost abandoned, the people suffered sorely from famine, and multitudes were carried to the coast and sold into slavery. The women and children were often obliged to go out in search of berries and fruits, to keep themselves from

tarving.
Things went on in this way for more than a year after Mr. Thompson's arrival, the war raging all around the mission. Meanwhile he had been gaining the confidence of the chiefs and people or both sides. Mr. Raymond, his predecessor, who labored there some five or six years, had done much to promote a friendly feeling among the natives. This has always been made a prominent object with the mission, because these wars are the great means of perpetuating the traffic in slaves. In fact, to suppress war in Africa is to suppress the slave trade. During the whole time, the mission premises had been considered as neu-tral ground, it being well understood that the missionary there was a man of peace, and preached a Gospel which forbade war and enjoined on all

men to love one another.

At length Mr. Thompson assembled a larg mission house, and spent several days in hearing their causes of complaint, and endeavoring to reconcile them to one another. They were all heartily tired of the war, but neither party was inclined to make much concession. However, by dint of arguments, persuasions, and presents, he succeeded in bringing them round, so that they concluded on terms of peace. This was a most joy ful event to a people who had endured all the hor rors of savage warfare for nearly nine years. But as there were other tribes at a distance

who were concerned in this war, Mr. Thompsofound that to secure the advantage already gained and insure a general and permanent peace, would be necessary for him to visit them. On the 13th of March last, he started on this benevolent errand, taking with him Thomas Bun-yan, his interpreter, (a native Mendian,) and five

others. They made their way in a canoe up the Little Boom. After following it for some time, they entered a fine large river, as wide as the they entered a fine large river, as wide as the Ohio or Mississippi. This noble stream is called, in distinction from its tributary, the Big Boom. They followed it as far as Tissana, a large walled town at the head of navigation. Here he was met by Braw, the principal chief on that side of the war. This chief had heard of the Christian religion through Bunyan, and, some years before, had visited the mission at Kaw-Mendi. He had long desired to have a teacher come to his country, and was overjoyed when he heard of Mr. Thompson's arrival. The account of their first interview is so interesting that we must give it in his own

is so interesting that we must give it in his own words. Mr. T. says:

"On the wide sand beach he came down to meet me, and as he approached, I could hear him exclaim, 'O, Ga-waw! O, fe-a-ra Gawaw! Feara

MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut stree between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

Oct. 25—tf

there, he started, accompanied by this friendly chief, to visit the tribes on the other side. He passed through great dangers and hardships, from which his health suffered severely; but, after apending about two months among them, he had the happiness of seeing his labors crowned with success. Pence was established; great were the rejoicings among chiefs and people. Under date rejoicings among chiefs and people. Under date of April 8th, he says:

"From day to day, I witnessed thrilling scenes: warriors meeting and falling on each other's necks; chiefs, who have for years been enemies, now shaking hands and embracing with the affection of long separated friends; sisters, wives, daughters, long captive, falling into each other arms with great emotion, sinking on the ground, weeping long and loud before they can be quieted. Now a chief's daughter is seen running to embrace her father's feet, refusing to be torn from her hold; then a wife returned to embrace her husband and children; while the whole town join in the cry of rejoicing. To witness such scenes, day after day, who could help shouting? I will rejoice with them and praise the Lord." They told Mr. Thompson that no one but a white man could have brought about this peace; and said they had long been praying that God would send a white man to stop the war. Mr. T. says:

"About one o'clock, we met in the Barre (Palesra house) again and

laver house) again, and two more interesting, en-thusiastic, spirited, good-natured peace meetings I never attended. The 'king's mouth' made a ong speech, and thanked me very mu not thank me enough—spoke again of the feeling which had long existed among them, that no colored man could stop the war—that unless a white man should come to hold it, it could never be stopped; but God had sent a white man, and they could not deny his word; and added, 'We do not know how to express our joy and thankful-

while thus engaged, Mr. Thompson lost no opportunity of unfolding to them the great truths of the Gospel. He found everywhere a readiness to listen. Their hearts seemed in a wonderful manner prepared to receive the truth; they welcomed him as an ambassador of Heaven, and, when e left, begged earnestly that he would send them

Here, then, is an inviting field all ready for the harvest. Mr. Thompson writes:

"They welcome the Gospel as glad news—as the thing they need. They call for schools and teachers. Shall they have them? The impression s strong in favor of white men coming among them. Missionaries and teachers would be received with open arms and shouts of joy. There is an undoubted call of God to plant the Gospel in this country. Shall it be heeded?

"Young men and women, what say you? Young ministers, doctors, mechanics, what do you answer? Come not to make money, get a name, see the world; but to do good, to teach and exemplify the Gospel. Beside ministers and teachers, we want carpenters, weavers, cotton growers, sugar makers, &c., who will do all these things only for God and In the eagerness of this interesting people for religious instruction, we are forcibly reminded of the promise, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her

hands to God." They do indeed seem to be stretching out their hands to God, and he is saying, "Whom shall we send, and who will go for Let us consider briefly what are the sins laid Musical - "Jim, why is it that a musician" strains are always heard so much less distinctly when he plays alone than when in a band?"
"Why, I didn't know it was so—suppose i

must be because he plays so-lo? Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? Unquestionably

It is said that the island of Newfoundland rising out of the ocean with a rapidity which threatens to materially affect many of the best harbors on its coast.

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Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper; aid it type;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe—
And our earnest must not slacken
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Men of thought, and men of action,
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Oct. 10—11t

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GUNDRY'S CINCINNATI MERCANTILE COL Apollo or Museum Building, northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the course of studies prescribed at this institution, for the purpose of qualifying Young Men in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for business assumptions. ness pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such information. The design of the institution is to impart such informa-tion as will make practical men and reientific accountants for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is, Double-Entry Book-Keeping; or, in other words, the science of accounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly arise in the operations of Trade, whether wholesale, retail, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

In order to qualify those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial life, lectures on commercial law are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best treatises on banking and of trade, as contained in the best treaties on banking and political geomomy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

Students are (in addition) made familiar with general mercantile forms and phraseology, or what may be termed the literature of commerce, including commercial letters of all descriptions.

I descriptions. It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make those who attend this institution good practical penmen-sine qua non to those wishing to enter the arena of trade. A complete course of calculations is included in the exe Terms for the full course - - - 940 00 Crims for the full course

127 Instruction is given individually; thus gentlemen can enter at any time.

127 The institution being chartered, students on graduating receive a diploma, signed by a board of mercantile and legal gentlemen.

by The time requisite to complete the course averages from sir to twelve weeks. The undersigned has at much labor and expense collected a library of standard works, both American and foreign, on the above subjects, as well as obtained such practical information from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from long experience as a reacher, to greatly income. mation from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from long experience as a reacher, to greatly improve and simplify the mode of imparting this kind of instruction. He thus flatters himself that those who patronize this institution from the inducements held out, will have their expectations more than realized.

Sept. 19—3m. JOHN GUNDKY, Principal.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851, THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the come, will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable stunded and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than The Almanae is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry Rox Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Besides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanae for 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanae contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

For a single copy—

The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every Almanuc sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half cents. A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the

A catalogue of most of the fublications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanaes, without much, if any, additional expense.

Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,

Aug. 8—6t No. 61 John street, New York City. N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC. Xenia, Ohio,

to diffuse useful information.

WILL take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Live Stock Insurance Company; also, to selling, leasing, and renting real estate.

6.30 Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room. Sept. 19—19

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory.

WHEELAN & WOOD, WHOELAN & WOOD,

WHOLESALE and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati-Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, &c.
J. P. WHELAN,

May 23-17 J. A. DUGDALE'S

PATENT MOTH-PROOF BEE HIVE.

PERSONS deviring to purchase territory for a patent that will yield them heavy profits, and that commands the commendation of practical men, are invited to examine this new and novel invention. It is so constructed that honey may be taken without destroying the bees; the old comb removed at pleasure; the bees allowed to hang out in clusters at night, while they are thoroughly ventiated, and at the same time protected from the depresistions of the moth. They may be divided, instead of swarming. It is opened and closed in a manner ourious and novel. Its cost is trifling—any michanic may construct it. It received the first premium at the late great Agricultural Fair at Sysaense, New York. The committee say "they find it a very simple, ingenious, and commodious hive, embracing in their judgment in great perfection the desirable requisites in a hive." They regard it as the best hive extant. Governor Ford of Ohio, says, "It is the most perfect of anything of the kind I have ever seen" Agricultural societies in different sections of the country have furnished flattering testimonials in its favor. A large number of culturists have commended using it, and given it the strongest recommendation, as being all it claims to be—among them, Hon. J. R. Giddings, Professor Kirtland, and Dr. Samuel Sprerker, of Ohio; Dr. William B. Fahnestock, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Dr. Bailey, editor of the Bra, Washington; Thomas McClintock, of Waterloo, New York; and D. Sprerker, of Wytheville, Virginia.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, and Senators Corwin of PATENT MOTH-PROOF BEE HIVE. ginia.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, and Senators Corwin of Chio and Henry Clay of Kentucky have given the inventor

the following testimonials of approval:

Harrisburg, April 30, 1850. DEAR SIR: I have examined with great pleasure your improved moth-preventing bee hive. So far as my know-DEAR SH: I have examined with great pleasure your improved moth-preventing bee hive. So far as my knowledge extends of bees, their houses and diseases, &c., I am free to recommend the hire you have invested, as a most valuable, excellent, and simple contrivance.
Yours, most truly, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON. Mr. J. A. Dugdale.

Washington City, May 14, 1850. I have examined the invention above spoken of by Governor Johnston, and concur fully in the opinion that it is by fur the most PERFECT WORK for the end proposed which has yet been made known.

THOMAS CORWIN.

Washington, May 14, 1850. I concur with the gentlemen within in their testimony in behalf of the utility of Mr. Dugdale's invention for the pro-tection, security, and successful working of bees. H. CLAY. Horace Greeley, in the Tribure of March 23, says: "This invention affords infallible security against the ravages of the moth, and combines all the other requisites of a com-plete, we had almost said perfect, hive."

Patent Agency Office,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1850. I have been for a series of years an agent for procuring patents for inventions. I do not hesitate to say that, in my judgment, no invention within my knowledge more completely meets the object intended than the bee hive patented to Mr. Dugdale. I have already ordered such a hive for my own use. For individual, township, county, and State rights, apply to the inventor, who will send engravings of the hive, and a description how to construct and use it.

JOSE PH A. DUGDALE,
Selma, Clark Co., Ohio.

Letters will find me at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, or at Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, untit the let of 9th month (August.) until the let of 9th month (August.) send engravings gra-logs if letters are post paid, I will send engravings gra-may 23-3to 2m

VOL. The National Era

Two dollars per three times for one tion, twenty-five or All communicat he addressed to G.

BUELL & H Sixth street, a few o THE NA WASHINGT

LETTER O To the Editor of the DEAR SIR: I 8 of the disturbance ing called in hon will be thought b graceful to Bost greatly regretted that light. The moh hut all the by a small part o rowdies, reckless ted-bent more serious outrage. present with a st have quelled the rests the reproac suspicion of a sec able scene. It wa ly-expressed seut Whig confederad friends to a man. The forenoon o Asylum for the I

my first visit to a was intensely in affected. Many some physical def yet there were son pearance. I obser little girls wore a tented expression happy, and in so their fearful misf to forget the har and played with passionate abando them, I thought. lungs than sweet than skill in exec stand it all, and t it could be by far sic elsewhere. I a measured flow gush of a long p some voices in th fine, and promisis I saw Laura B ing teacher, was very neat and p telligent face, an

> She will fling he laugh immoders pleases her. Sh with the utmost we were present loss of a canary swered, "let it ! a sweet singer. Laura seems yet she impresse knew no rest, soul seemed like cell, and only gl window, or like struggling to be must ever be; may attain, all her sad heart, c

abiding the long

to which she me

indefinable hap

and childish mer

once met Lau room, in Boston ent. Could the contrast? That with nothing to fingers, her quie sunshine of a sn ling eyes; and genius, with h expression, wit which speaks ev with her air, her her great eyes, 1 or defiance, from ful, now mourn with joy, now d aspiration.

and wonderful

her improvemen

Dr. Howe, must

ing great reward

interested devot

We also visit lished by Dr. H Richards, a your to a painful de sacrificing spirit I have always controllable disg this school must strength, and en sickness of the s ing pleasure. I pable of anythin for those poor bodies of death outcasts of natu herited children a hard necessit darkest sphere panionless, utte these same being upon as in the though slowly, of intelligence catching gleams ting forth thei and grasping st poor cramped br

The behaviou length of time i for quiet and p them and a boy was very striki than the pupils and lawlessness, seemed actually of the strange b inclined to take These unforta

exercise their li or deformed-t their heads. Al of themselves, a painful commise